The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,610. New Series.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance. Single Copy 8 annas.

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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR KURRACHEE.

Calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Dwarka, if sufficient inducement offers.

THE S. S. PIONEER, J. Woolley, Commander, will be dispatched as above, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thos. Ellis, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M., positively. For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VanWullen, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at noon precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for roofing and repairing a Dwelling-house in the compound of the High Court, Marine Street. For particulars and specification apply to Mr. E. S. GISBORNE, C. E., Apollo Cotton Press Company, Marine Street.

RAFFLE.

ON A HOUSE OF 3 STORIES and a Garret, situated within the Fort, not far from the St. Thomas's Cathedral, No. 12, measuring 106 by 14 feet, and yielding a monthly rent of Rs. one hundred (100). There will be 250 numbers of Rs. 100 each, tickets for which will be obtained from the undersigned and *Bombay Summachar* office, Messrs. Menesse & Co., Francis & Co., Sudanund Shrirrushun & Co., Auctioneers.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.

Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. Patent do. do.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.
Do. do. French Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.

Terms—Cash.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolios, Portmanteaus, and Cigar-Cases, fine French Stationery.

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

Rosselet & Co. would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

ROSSELET & Co. received per last mail a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, wooden ditto of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE has the pleasure to apprize his kind customers, that he has just received Overland and direct from Paris, Kid Gloves, white and colored, for ladies and gentlemen; Ribbons, broad and narrow; Alexandra Curls and Head Dresses; Ladies' Kid Boots and Shoes; white Glace Silk in variety; Gold and Jet Brooches and Bracelets; Spanish Lace Shawls; Princess Royal Corsets; superior Lawn Handkerchiefs; Tarlatan, white and colored; and other articles too numerous to mention, of which he solicits an inspection.

No. 20, Medow Street.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 15th June 1863, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments. Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ANDERSON & Co.,

English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,

No. 4, MEADOW STREET,
Opposite "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CURRENCY TABLES FOR ENGLAND, INDIA, AND CHINA.

Fifth Edition. Price Rs. 12-8.

TABLES OF EXCHANGES between England, India, and China; to which is added a *Guide to Indirect Exchange* between *China* and *England* through *India*, extended to meet the requirements of *Shanghae rates*, *Comparative Tables of Exchange* between *Hongkong* and *Shanghae* and *Hongkong* and *Manilla*.

By HENRY RUTTER,
Late Agent of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong.
Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

CHARTS

TO SHIP MASTERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS

THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the latest Surveys, are now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office:—

	Rs.	As.
Sindh and Cutch, including the Gulf of Cutch	3	0
Cape of Good Hope	2	0
Suez Bay	2	8
Manilla Bay	1	8
Moulmain River	1	0
Zanzibar	2	0
Moulmain Harbour	1	0
Straits of Singapore (3 sheets)	4	0
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Red Sea	2	8
Gulf of Bengal from Palmyra Point to Chittagong	2	8
Gulf of Bengal (Andaman Isles)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Tavoy, Mercui)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Bassein, Rangoon, Martaban)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Chittagong, Khyouk Phyou, Ramree)	2	0
Indian Ocean (3 sheets)	6	0
Persian Gulf (2 sheets)	6	0
Straits of Malacca (2 sheets)	4	8
China Sea (4 sheets)	8	0
Several Bays, near Cape Aden	2	0
Kurrachee Harbour, (2 sheets)	6	0
Point de Galle	2	0
Coromandel Coast, (3 sheets)	9	8
Arracan Coast and Akyab	3	0

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Houses, &c., to Let.

TO LET.—(Whole or in separate apartments), the premises lately in the occupation of Messrs. Dadabboy and Manockjee in Meadow Street, Fort, known as the "Royal Hotel," consisting of suites of Apartments on three stories facing the sea, with extensive Godowns, &c. Suitable for a Bank or Merchants' Offices. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—A COMMODIOUS, UPPER-ROOMED BUNGALOW, situated next to the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba. From the 15th October. For rent and particulars, apply on the Premises.

THEATRE ROYAL,—GRANT ROAD.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Previous to their departure from Bombay.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, 15th OCTOBER.

First time of the New Comic Sketch, entitled—

THE POWER OF MUSIC;
OR,
THE UNWARRANTED INTRUSION.

THE INDIGO PLANTER,
A New Local Song by J. O. PIERCE.

THE WHOLE HOG OR NONE,
With new Local Verses, by DAVE CARSON.

PROGRAMME:
Part I.

Introduction	San Francisco Minstrels.
Merily, Merily Ho (opening chorus)	San Francisco Minstrels.
The Farmer and the Crow	J. O. Pierce.
Oh Witching Dinah Crow	Dave Carson.
The Old Log Hut	T. P. Brower.
Hold Your Horses	Dave Carson.
Come where my love lies Dreaming	H. C. Campbell.

The first Part to conclude with
THE WHOLE HOG OR NONE,
With new Local Verses, by...... Dave Carson.

Intermission of 10 minutes.

Part II.

Solo Flute (Uno, Voce Poco Fa)	L. F. Palin.
Duett Comic, The Power of Music	Carson & Pierce.
Ballad	H. C. Campbell.
Solo Rock Harmonican	J. O. Pierce.

THE DISTRESSED MANAGER,
BY CARSON AND BROWER.

FINALE,
SONG AND DANCE,
BY SIGNORA DON.

☞ REMEMBER.

Thursday Evening. Thursday Evening.
Thursday Evening. Thursday Evening.
Thursday Evening. Thursday Evening.
Thursday Evening. Thursday Evening.

CARDS OF ADMISSION:

	Rupees
Dress Circle	4
Stalls	3
Upper Gallery	2
Pit	1

DRESS CIRCLE STRICTLY SELECT.

Notice.—The Seats in the Dress Circle are all numbered and Tickets corresponding with the number on the Seats are issued at the Office of the *Times of India* only. On the day of performance, after 5 o'clock, tickets can be purchased at the doors. Doors open at half-past 7, performance to commence at a quarter to 9.

Notices.

NOTICE.—We have commenced business as GENERAL MERCHANTS AND AGENTS on the premises of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., from this day.
1st October, 1863. S. NAREN & Co.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમ્બે ટ્રેડીંગ એન્ડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Shareholders of the Bombay Trading and Banking Association, are required to pay a Call of Rupees Fifty per Share, on or before the 15th day of October next, at the Registered office of the Company, No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, and if such call be not paid on or before the 15th day of October next, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent per Annum will be charged on all sums not paid on or before the aforesaid date.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVURJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
No. 9, Church nd September 1863.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILL, TANK BUNDER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that orders can now be undertaken for all description of Sawing, Planing, and other Wood-work, as also for the supply of Boards and Scantlings of all sizes, and of Floor Boards, Planed and grooved, Window and Door Frames, and all other descriptions of Wood-work for Building and other purposes.

Orders to be addressed to Mr. JAMES BAPTY, Timber Agent, Mazagon, or to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Proprietors Bombay Saw Mill.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Second Call of Rupees fifty per Share upon each Share of ORIGINAL AND SECOND ISSUE, on or before SATURDAY, the 30th October instant, at the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA, and if such Call be not paid on or before the said Saturday, the 31st October instant, the holder or holders of any Share or Shares will be charged interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, so long as such Call remains unpaid, and the Share or Shares will become liable to forfeiture under Regulations 16, 17, and 18 of Table B. of Act XIX. of 1857.

By order of the Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.
Company's Office, 11, Apollo Street, 8th October 1863.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THIS COMPANY will be held in the office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on THURSDAY 15th day of October 1863, at 2 P.M. to receive and consider the report of the Directors.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given that in terms of Clause XXX. of the Articles of Association, the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the Bank's office on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., to receive and consider the report of the Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.
Bombay, 1st October 1863.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HERERY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rs. 1,500 per Share, is payable at the Office of the undersigned, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 7th October 1863.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to the 20th instant, for the supply of 500 Tons of Best Welsh Hartley Coals, to be delivered within two weeks from that date (20th October 1863), at the premises of the Broach Cotton Mills, Umjud Bagh, Broach.

2. Tenders should specify the rate per Ton at which the Coals will be supplied.

3. The Undersigned reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any Tender, without showing cause for so doing.

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKER & Co.,
Secretaries, Broach Cotton Mills Company.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 9th October 1863.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. FULCHER, COOPER & Co. have removed their Office from Graham's Buildings to the Chamber's lately occupied by Dr. Reynolds, with an entrance in Forbes Street and in Rampart Row, next door but one to the Bombay Club.

Bombay, 9th October 1863.

COTTON GINNING.—MESSRS. PLATT BROTHER & Co's. improved Patent Cotton Gin may be seen at work daily at No. 11, Apollo Street, where every information regarding the same will be afforded.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co., Photographers and General Merchants, beg to call attention to a new lot of PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, elegantly Mounted and beautifully bound, which they have just received.

GLASSWARE.—A few handsome 6 Lights Chandeliers, made either to be suspended or to stand on a Table, some pairs of beautiful Stained Candlesticks, of entirely new designs, Jewellery Boxes, Flower Vases, Ice and Fruit Dishes, &c. &c.; Photographic materials of every description, viz., Lenses both for Portraits and Views, Cameras, Baths, Plate Boxes, Morocco and Union Cases, Passepartouts. Gilt Moulding, Frames of all sorts, Stereoscopes of assortment, French Wall Paper, Magic Lantern Slides, and also a stock of Miscellaneous articles.

Hummum Street.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer.
Captain Turner, Secretary.

For Sale.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co have recently received considerable additions to their Miscellaneous Stock, consisting "inter alia" of the following:—

CORRESPONDENCE STATIONARY.

BANK LINED 4to. LETTER PAPERS, Blue, Rose, Violet, and Cream wove.
BANK QUADRILLE LINED NOTE PAPERS, Blue, Rose, Violet, Chamois.
BANK LINED NOTE PAPERS, Cream, Blue, Rose, Violet, Chamois.
ENVELOPES to match the Papers.
MOURNING PAPERS of various widths of border, and either thick or thin.

WRITING PORTFOLIS.

	Rs.	
EXTRA LARGE, and covered with dark green morocco, black covers, adapted for Mess tables particularly	14	0
FOOLSCAP SIZE, in black leather, with lock and key	4	8
THE SAME without locks	3	8
BLOTTERS for the Drawing Room Table, of various patterns, in russia and morocco, gold lined, light reen, dark green, purple pale russia	18	0

ALBUMS.

The following varied collection of Albums, Stereoscopic Albums, Photographic Albums, and Carte de Visite Albums is available for selection:—

TABLE ALBUMS, maroon morocco, one side stamped with *fleurs de lis* in gold borders	32	0
THE SAME, fawn colour morocco, stamped in gold and ultramarine lines	28	0
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, full crimson morocco, large 4to. Rs. 25 and	10	0
THE SAME, purple morocco, smaller	16	0
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, maroon morocco, smaller	14	0
THE SAME, large and small, 4to in French morocco. Rs 9 and	12	0
THE CASE ALAUM. This is a very elegant table ornament in form of an Album, but being really a case provided with lock and key, and furnished with guard, only for the reception of mounted photographs, plain dark morocco, with dead gilt sides, clasp and lock	45	0
THE STEREOSCOPE ALBUM, for the reception of Stereoscopic Portraits or Pictures, and each Album provided with Streoscope conveniently fixed for viewing the pictures:—		
Dark maroon morocco, 2 clasps	22	0
Crimson morocco, 2 clasps	23	0
Sage morocco, 2 long clasps	25	0
CARTE VISITE ALBUMS in variety.		

PRIVATE ACCOUNT BOOKS.

LETTER OR NOTE SIZE ACCOUNT BOOKS, ruled paper with money columns, full bound n roan	4	8
THE SAME, without money columns, adapted for Journals or Extract Books. 8vo. size	3	8
MEMO. BOOKS with stiff or limp leather covers and ruled paper ......Rs. 1-8 to	3	0
METTALLIC MEMO. BOOKS oblong with clasps of various sizes......Rs. 1-8 to	4	0
IVORY TABLETS, a leaf for each day in the week. Clasps 3 and 3½ inches......Rs. 6 to	8	0
TABLET CASES, with stiff compartment for cards, and containing a pair of ivory tablets for memoranda, Morocco tuck cases, of the size of a Lady's or Gentleman's Card. Rs. 4 to	6	8

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J Stone. For sale at the godowns of
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co's BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 " 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 " 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. John & Robert Tennent.
Bombay 14th July 1863.

BASS AND CO.'S BEER IN QUARTS and PINTS bottled by John J. Stone & Co. Apply to
LYON, BROTHERS & Co.
Bombatmber 186ye. 2nd Sepg,

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs F. Giesler & Co. London:—

Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.
Moselle, do. do. 1 "
Sherry, do. do. 3 "
Claret, do. do. 2 "
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes
The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—
Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.
Sherry, do. do. 3 "
Brandy, do. do. 1 "
Old Tom, do. do. 1 "
Whiskey, do. do. 1 "

W. NICOL & Co.

TENNENT'S BEER.—Fresh supplies of this favorite brand, recently landed, are for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned—

PALE ALE in quarts	At Rs. 5 per dozen.
Do. in pints	" 3 "
PORTER in quarts	" 4 "
Do. in pints	" 2½ "

25th Sept., 1863. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—W. beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(*Of London Bordeaux and Rheims.*)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1 ......Black Capsule	35
	Pts	18
	No. 2 ......Blue	30
	Pts	16
	No. 3 ......Yellow	26
	Pts	14
	No. 4 ......Green	22
	Pts	12
	Medoc ......Red	17
	Pts	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co	38
	per 2 dozen Pts	40
	Brand C. & Co.	32
	per 2 dozen Pts	34
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	per 2 dozen Pts	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	per 2 dozen Pts	32
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	per 2 dozen Pts	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	per 2 dozen Pts	32
Por	Black Seal	28
	Pts	15
	Red Seal	24
	Pts	12
Sherry	Amontillado ......Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso	30
	Light Golden ......Green	28
	Pale ......Brown	26
	Pale ......Yellow	22
	Pale ......White	18
Cognac, Old and Pale,	(Black Capsule)	32
	(Yellow ")	26
Gin Old Tom		20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt		22
Rum, Old Jamaica		20
Curacoa	Brown ......in Glass Bottles	42
	" Pts	21
	White ...... Bottles	42
	" Pts	21
Maraschino Di Zara		40
	Pts	21
Cherry Brandy		30
	Pts	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
Bombay, April 1863. 40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of Action & Worthington, of Dublin:—

		Rs.
Sparkling HOCK, Superior ......at per doz.		40
Do. MOSELLE,	do.	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.		
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	20
Do. do. do.	do.	18
Do. do. St. Estephe (Bombay bottled)	do.	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to
5, Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

Books, &c., for Sale.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

STANDARD AND POPULAR NOVELS.

	Rs.	
W. H. THACKERAY.		
Vanity Fair	3	12
Pendennis	4	8
Newcomes	5	0
Esmond	3	12
Lovel the Widower	4	0
Virginians	5	0
Roundabout Papers	5	0
GEORGE ELIOT.		
Adam Bede	4	0
Mill on the Floss	4	0
Scenes of Clerical Life and Silas Marner, 1 v. 8 vo.	4	0
MISS SEWELL, Authoress of "Amy Herber."		
The Earl's Daughter	1	12
Gertrude	1	12
Katherine Ashton	2	12
Experiences of Life	1	12
Ursula	3	4
Margaret Percival	3	8
MISS YONGE.		
Heir of Redelyffe	4	0
Hearts-ease	4	0
Dynevor Terrace, 2 vols	4	8
SAMUEL WARREN.		
Diary of a late Physician	4	0
Now and Then, and Lily and the Bee	0	8
Miscellanies	3	4

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to announce that they have received the following additions to their Miscellaneous Stock:—

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

STUDENTS' MICROSCOPES, in Cabinet Case, with compound body, achromatic object glass, range 30 to 120 diameters, 2 simple powers, rack work condenser, mirror, and joint to incline the body to any angle ......Rs.	50
EDUCATIONAL COMPOUND MICROSCOPE, quick and slow motion to the body, large stage, best triple object glass, with powers ranging from 40 to 300 diameters, stage condenser, large double mirror, and forceps. In Mahogany Case with drawer	125
AN ACHROMATIC COMPOUND MICROSCOPE, with two Hygenian eye-pieces, two superior achromatic powers of about 3-16th and 3-4 inch, separable into five powers, range about 4 to 450 diameters, with fine adjustment, rectangular stage motion, double mirror, stand, condenser, forceps, and infusoria box. In cabinet Case	200
UNIVERSAL SUN DIAL, 4-inch, with adjusting Screws and Levels, by Elliott	90
UNIVERSAL SUN DIAL, 3-inch, by Elliott,	75
MAGNETIC POCKET COMPASSES, of sizes. Rs. 3,	5,6
THE MOUNTAIN ANEROID (Manufactured expressly to meet the objections that the Ordinary Aneroid will not determine altitude to any great height), with Scale of Altitudes, in addition to the ordinary scale of inches, and so constructed that the approximate height of any station or mountain may be estimated by mere inspection, and will be found of great service to Scientific Travellers, &c. The construction of the New Barometer is similar to the Aneroid, but the internal mechanism is more carefully finished; fitted in cases 4¾ inches diameter, with outer case, and altitude scale to 9,000 feet. A book of Altitude Tables	75
THE ANEROID BAROMETER, with scale of inches and tenths and Thermometer	55

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

The following are recent additions to the stock of Miscellanies, and are well worthy the attention of the public:—

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Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 10th October, 1863.

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October, 1863. HERBERT & Co.

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2. Conditions of Contract and the Form upon which Tenders will be received can be obtained upon application at the Office.

3. Sealed Tenders addressed to the Secretary and superscribed "Tenders for Landing and Delivering Consignments" must be lodged at this Office by noon of Wednesday the 28th instant. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
G. A. BARNETT, Assistant Secretary.
Railway Offices, Byculla, 9th October 1863.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the SCHOOL-HOUSE of the SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, in Church Gate Street, will be received by Mr. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, the Secretary to the Institution, up to 20th November 1863.

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Further particulars can be obtained at the Office of the Auditor of Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

Town Barracks, Office of the Auditor of P. W. D., Bombay 12th October 1863.

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III.—Notes on Canal Falls and Rapids.
VI.—Tabular details of the Bhore Ghat Incline.
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(PRICES CURRENT (9th Oct. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)......	Rs. 564 to 565
New Dhollera (ready.)	,, 565 to 566
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,, 565 to 566
New Oomravuttee	,, 515 to 520
New Compta, (ready.)......	,, 550 to 552
New Dharwar Sawginned	,, 630 to 635
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 510 to 615
New Veeraval	,, 520 to 525
New Khandeish	,, 505 to 510
New Poratchee......	,, 535 to 540
New Accote	,, 545 to 550
New Mangalore	,, 540 to 542

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SEEDS—		
Linseed, Khandeish......	at Rs. 7 1 to 7 2	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	,, 6 10 to 6 12	
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)......	,, 32 to 33 ,, 39 to 40	
Niger	,, 27 to 28	

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

(From the Bombay Gazette Overland Summary of this morning.)

Since the date of our last report, the excitement in our *Cotton Piece Goods* market has been barely maintained, and there has been rather a quieter feeling throughout the fortnight. Demand throughout has been chiefly of a speculative nature, and though actual clearances from the bazar are rather moderate, good many purchases are reported to have been made for shipment coastwise where high rates are now being paid for Grey Goods. Holders are very firm, and prices in most instances have further advanced. The market closes very firm with an upward tendency. *Yarns* are active and higher. *Metals* are quiet.

In the Produce Market, a pretty large business has been done in *Cotton* at advanced rates. *Wool* is firm and higher. *Seeds* remain quiet.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—A very large business has been done in Grey Goods at advanced prices. *Grey Shirtings* 40-in., chiefly 7 and 8¼ lbs., are in active demand at higher rates; 45-in. and upwards are scarce and wanted. *Grey T Cloths* up to 6 lbs. have fetched high rates. *Madapollams* are in moderate demand and 3 lbs. have fetched Rs. 4-10 as. *Grey Jacconets* are moderately supplied and in good enquiry. Of *Grey Mulls* the stocks are rather large. *Grey Printers* are scarce and in active request. *Grey Domestics*, especially of light weight are scarce and wanted at higher figures. *Grey Longcloths* are out of stock and wanted at extreme rates. *Grey T Cloths* of Manchester makes are scarce; local manufactures are moderate in supply.

Bleached Goods have not attracted the same attention, but a moderate amount of business has been done at improved rates.

Dyed and Printed Goods have been dealt in to but a trifling extent, the offers still continuing too low.

T. Red Goods continue neglected. The transactions during the fortnight amount too :—

(From the 25th ultimo to the 8th instant.)

Grey Shirtings.

			Rs.	a.	p.
2250	Pieces,	40 in, 39 yds, 8 lbs. 4 ozs....	11	2	0 p. pce.
1000	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8 4	11	4	0
500	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 6	8	4	0
500	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 7	9	8	0
10000	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8 4 (to arrive).	11	3	0
3000	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 7 (do.) ...	9	4	0
2000	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 6 8 (do.) ...	8	12	0
5000	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8 4 (do.) ...	11	4	0
500	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8 4	11	0	0
1200	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 6	8	5	0
1250	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 6 (to arrive)..	8	2	0
500	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 6	8	4	0
600	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 7	9	7	0
750	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8 4	11	2	0
17500	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8 4	11	3	0
250	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 9 4	13	0	0
1750	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8 4	11	4	0
1500	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 7	9	6	0
850	,,	40 in, 39 yds. 6	8	4	0
3000	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8 4	11	14	0
2000	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 6 8	9	2	0
500	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8 4	11	12	0
1000	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8 4	11	12	0
1500	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8 8	11	15	0
550	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8 4	11	12	0
1000	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 7	9	11	0
500	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8 4 (to arrive).	11	11	0
500	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 7	10	0	0
1000	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8 4	11	14	0
1000	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 7	10	0	0
2500	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 7	9	14	0
8700	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 6	9	12	0
750	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8 4 (to arrive).	11	11	0
400	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 7 (do.) ...	9	11	0
4000	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8 4	11	8	0
5500	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8 4	11	8	0
1500	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 8 4	11	11	0
1000	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 6 4	8	5	0
2500	,,	40 in, 38 yds, 7	9	14	0
10000	,,	40 in, 38 yds, 7	10	0	0
1000	,,	45 in, 39 yds, 8	11	10	0
300	,,	45 in, 39 yds, 7	11	6	0
1100	,,	45 in, 39 yds, 8	11	7	6
1000	,,	45 in, 39 yds, 10	14	3	0
1000	,,	45 in, 39 yds, 8	11	7	0
400	,,	45 in, 32 yds, 8	11	12	0
500	,,	50 in, 39 yds, 10	14	5	0
600	,,	54 in, 39 yds, 11	15	5	0
1000	,,	45 in, 39 yds, 11	15	1	0
1000	,,	60 in, 39 yds, 12	15	4	0
1000	,,	60 in, 39 yds, 12	17	0	0
1500	,,	60 in, 39 yds, 12	16	8	0
1700	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 6	8	6	0
6000	,,	40 in, 39 yds, 7	9	13	0

Grey Madapollams

4000	Pieces,	32 in, 24 yds, 3 lbs.	4	7	0
4000	,,	32 in, 24 yds, 3 (to arrive) .	4	4	0
2000	,,	32 in, 24 yds, 3	4	8	0
2550	,,	32 in, 24 yds, 3½ (to arrive)..	4	10	0
2500	,,	32 in, 24 yds, 3	4	8	0
4000	,,	32 in, 24 yds, 2¾	4	2	0
3000	,,	33 in, 24 yds, 2½ (to arrive)..	3	12	0
2000	,,	32 in, 24 yds, 3½ (do.) ...	4	8	0
5000	,,	32 in, 24 yds, 3 (do.) ...	4	10	0

Grey Longcloths.

500	Pieces,	36 in, 36 yds, 8¼lbs.(to arrive).	10	6	0

Grey Jacconets.

900	Pieces,	45 in, 20 yds, 3 lbs.	5	6	0
5500	,,	40 in, 20 yds, 2¼ (to arr.) ...	3	7	0
2000	,,	40 in, 20 yds, 2¼	3	12	0
9000	,,	40 in, 20 yds, 2¼	4	1	6
300	,,	40 in, 20 yds, 2 8 ozs.	4	14	0

Grey T Cloth.

2000	Pieces,	32 in, 24 yds, 6½ lbs.	7	10	0
2000	,,	30 in, 24 yds, 4 Blue end....	5	0	0
1000	,,	30 in, 24 yds, 4 (do.)......	5	1	0
1500	,,	30 in, 24 yds, 4 (do.)......	5	2	0
2500	,,	32 in, 24 yds, 6	7	4	0
3000	,,	32 in, 24 yds, 6	7	6	0
2500	,,	32 in, 24 yds, 6	7	8	0
1500	,,	30 in, 24 yds, 7	8	8	0
1500	,,	29 in, 24 yds, 6¼	7	12	0
1525	,,	32 in, 24 yds, 6	7	7	3
3000	,,	32 in, 24 yds, 6	7	4	6
2000	,,	32 in, 24 yds, 6	7	5	0

Grey Mulls.

800	Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds, ...	2	14	0
800	,,	40 in, 20 yds, ...	3	2	0
200	,,	45 in, 20 yds, ...	3	7	0
200	,,	45 in, 20 yds, ...	3	9	0
400	,,	50 in, 20 yds, ...	4	0	0
200	,,	50 in, 20 yds, ...	4	5	0
200	,,	50 in, 20 yds, ...	4	8	0
200	,,	50 in, 20 yds, ...	4	10	0
200	,,	50 in, 20 yds, ...	4	12	0
1650	,,	50 in, 20 yds, ...	3	9	0
1050	,,	50 in, 20 yds, ...	3	7	0

Grey Tanzibs.

300	Pieces,	35 in, 20 yds, ...	3	12	0
300	,,	35 in, 20 yds, ...	3	14	0

Grey Cambrics.

60	Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds, ...	5	14	0

White Dimities.

700	Pieces,	33 in, 24 yds, ...	5	7	0
1700	,,	33 in, 24 yds, ...	5	8	0
1800	,,	33 in, 24 yds, ...	5	10	0

Turkey Red Cambrics.

500	Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds, ...	6	10	0

Gown Dress.

1000	Pieces,	32 in, 10 yds, ...	1	10	0

Turkey Red Shawls.

6000	Pieces,	50 in, 3 yds, ...	1	10	6
1000	,,	50 in, 3½ yds, ...	1	14	0

Grey Printers.

450	Pieces,	......3-4 lbs. at Rs.	5	5	0 p pce.

YARNS.—There is an active demand in the market for both *Mule* and *Water Twist*, and important transactions have taken place at higher rates. *Dyed Yarns* have attracted less attention, but prices are well maintained. Sales reported are :—

Water Twist.

Bales	lbs.	No.	Price	
25 Bales	300 lbs.	No. 20	at As. 18½	per lbs.
15 ,,	300	,, 20	,, 18¾	
50 ,,	300	,, 20	,, 19	
10 ,,	300	,, 20	,, 18¼	
20 ,,	300	,, 30	,, 23	
18 ,,	300	,, 30	,, 23¼	
10 ,,	300	,, 30	,, 23¾	
25 ,,	300	,, 30	,, 23¾	
25 ,,	300	,, 30	,, 24¼	
25 ,,	300	,, 30	,, 23½	(to arr.)
34 ,,	300	,, 30	,, 23¾	
25 ,,	300	,, 30	,, 24	
5 ,,	300	,, 50	,, 27½	

Mule Twist.

Bales	lbs.	No.	Price	
50 Bales	300 lbs.	No. 20	at As. 18	
50 ,,	300	,, 20	,, 17 6/16	
50 ,,	300	,, 20	,, 17¾	
50 ,,	300	,, 30	,, 20¾	
10 ,,	300	,, 30	,, 21	
34 ,,	300	,, 30	,, 21	
10 ,,	300	,, 30	,, 21¼	
25 ,,	300	,, 30	,, 21⅛	
16 ,,	300	,, 30	,, 21⅛	
25 ,,	300	,, 40	,, 23	
25 ,,	300	,, 40	,, 23¼	
25 ,,	300	,, 40	,, 22¾	
39 ,,	300	,, 40	,, 22½	(to arr.)
30 ,,	300	,, 40	,, 22½	(do.)
49 ,,	300	,, 40	,, 23¼	
10 ,,	300	,, 40	,, 23⅛	
20 ,,	300	,, 40	,, 23	
14 ,,	300	,, 50	,, 24½	
38 ,,	300	,, 50	,, 24¼	(to arr.)
17 ,,	300	,, 50	,, 24½	(do.)
18 ,,	300	,, 50	,, 25¼	
10 ,,	300	,, 60	,, 26¼	
5 ,,	300	,, 60	,, 27½	
3 ,,	300	,, 70	,, 28¼	
10 ,,	300	,, 60	,, 27¼	
5 ,,	300	,, 70	,, 31	
5 ,,	300	,, 80	,, 33	
5 ,,	300	,, 90	,, 35	
5 ,,	300	,, 100	,, 37	

Turkey Red Twist.

Bales	lbs.	No.	Price	
40 ,,	300	,, 30 60	at Rs. 2-6	

Mock Water.

Bales	lbs.	No.	Price	
70 Bales	300 lbs.	No. 30	at As. 20	(to arr.)
50 ,,	300	,, 30	,, 21½	
10 ,,	300	,, 30	,, 21¾	

METALS.—The market has been quiet. Stocks of all descriptions are heavy, with but feeble enquiry. *Copper* has a very languid enquiry and barely maintains its former value. *Iron* is quiet, and prices shew but little change. *Lead* in small request and quotations barely maintained. *Steel* would hardly fetch its former price. *Tin Plates* are dull and lower. *Spelter* in good demand at Rs. 9 to 10. *Quicksilver* remains unchanged. Sales are :—

450 Candies, Iron British Bar	at Rs. 28	8	0 p. cdy.
1000 Cwt. Spelter	,, 9	12	0 p.cwt.

COALS are in moderate demand at Rs. 17 to 18, and *Coke* at Rs. 19.

COCHINEAL has been enquired for at Rs. 1-11½ annas.

SAFFRON is scarce and held for high rates.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Owing to the encouraging advices from Liverpool, the market for Cotton has remained active, and a large business has been done chiefly by native shippers, at advanced rates. Speculation is also very rife. Stocks are pretty large and daily increasing. The best sorts in the market at present are *Bhownuggur* and *Dhollera*; of *Broach* and *Surat* fair qualities are difficult to be procured in large quantities. A very abundant supply of the staple is expected this year, as the crop is reported very favourable. Transactions reported are :—

			Rs. per candies.
250	Candies	Broach	 542
300	,,	Do.	...... 563 to Rs. 565
100	,,	Do.	 544
1000	,,	Dhollera	 533
200	,,	Do.	 540
500	,,	Do.	...... 535 to arrive in Dec.
500	,,	Do. (new).	505 to arr. in April & May.
350	,,	Do. (do.)	515 Do. do.
150	,,	Do.	 544
450	,,	Do.	...... 545 to arrive in Dec.
50	,,	Do.	 568
50	,,	Do.	 575
100	,,	Do.	 565
100	,,	Do.	 565
100	,,	Do.	 565
50	,,	Do.	 565
75	,,	Do.	...... 565 to Rs. 567
400	,,	Do.	...... 563 to Rs. 565.
100	,,	Do.	 565
2000	,,	Do.	...... 560 to arr. in Nov.
100	,,	Do.	 565
125	,,	Do.	 565
300	,,	Do.	 565
100	,,	Do.	 562
100	,,	Do.	 564
100	,,	Do.	 564
200	,,	Do.	 566
300	,,	Do. (new) ...	539-4 to Rs. 542 to arrive in [April & May.
100	,,	Do.	 565
200	,,	Do.	 568
50	,,	Do.	 568
50	,,	Do.	 570
200	,,	Do.	 570
50	,,	Comptah	 545
200	,,	Do.	 510
100	,,	Do.	...... 527 to be furnished in 15 [days.
500	,,	Oomrawuttee and Ackote	...... 481 to arrive in Mar. & Apr.
400	,,	Oomrawuttee	...... 494 do. do. do.
800	,,	Do.	...... 490 do. do. do.
300	,,	Do. & Ackote	500 do. do. do.
50	,,	Do.	 530
200	,,	Hinghenghaut	...... 510 do. do. do.
200	,,	Talicote	 515
100	,,	Dharwar Ginned...	631 delivery in November.
200	,,	Do. Do, ...	631 to 635 to arr. in 1 month

WOOL.—In active demand at dearer rates. Stocks are moderate.

SEEDS.—The market is quiet and unchanged. *Linseed* is small in supply and procurable at Rs. 7 to 7¼. *Rapeseed* is lower and neglected. *Sesame* is in request. Other seeds are quiet and unchanged. A sale of 2,000 cwt. Rapeseed took place at Rs. 6-10 per cwt.

COFFEE is in moderate request. *Mocha* and *Berbera* are held for higher prices; *Malabar* is unaltered.

SALTPETRE and MADDERROOT shew no material change.

FREIGHTS.

During the fortnight, have improved for Liverpool; ships under despatch have readily obtained £4-0-0 whilst those commencing and others well forward in loading have made large engagements at an advance of 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per ton, on last mail's rates.—For *London* prices have hardened, the *Gloriana* being nearly a full ship at £3-5-0 for cotton and £5-0-0 for miscellaneous cargo; the only other ship on this berth is the *Gloriana*, but her class has deterred her from making engagements at rates asked. The following is a list of this Mail's engagements.

We quote rates form at—

Liverpool	Cotton	£3- 5-0 to	£4- 0-0
	Seeds	2- 2-6 to	2- 5-0
London	Cotton	3- 5-0 to	3-10-0
	Seeds	2-10-0 to	2-12-6

For Liverpool.—Stimulated by the advices received last Mail of higher prices for Cotton at home rates have advanced and a very large amount of business has been effected at an advance upon last Mails quotations; ships making their first engagements have readily been taken up at £3-5-0 and for going ship £3-15-0 to £4-0-0 has been paid. Seeds have offered more freely and £2-5-0 is now obtainable.

The following is a list of the engagements reported during the past fortnight, whether they be speculative or otherwise.

Annot Lyle, 1,287 tons, *Bates Family*, 2,153 tons, *Flying Venus*, 1,393 tons, *Mahratta*, 773 tons, *Sarah Sands*, 818 tons, *Pera* 1,435 tons, *Summerlee*, 896 tons, *Camperdown*, 965 tons, part cargoes Cotton at £3-2-6 to £3-7-6, and Seeds at £2-2-6 to £2-5-0, and *India*, 1,163 tons, Full Cargo Cotton at £3-5-0. *Euroclydon*, 1,325 tons, (2nd class) part cargo Cotton at £2-17-6.

For London.—Rates have improved; and the *Chapman*, 700 tons, engaged Cotton at £3-5-0 and miscellaneous cargo at from £3-15-0 at £5-0-0. The *Gloriana*, 793 tons, is circulated as laid on the berth, but as she is second class, shippers appear inclined to wait off until a vessel of better class is laid on.

For Havre.—The *Maupertius* (f), 411 tons, has been chartered on private terms said to be at 110 Francs to carry a cargo of Cotton, and the British ship *Robertson*, 333 tons, obtained 40s. for Seeds, &c. and £3-5-0 for Cotton, and the *Roxana*, 291 tons, has been chartered in Kurrachee to load a cargo of Cotton at £4-0-0 per ton.

For Mauritius.—The *Eleonore* (f), 620 tons, loads a cargo on owner's account.

For Colombo.—The *Sydney* (s), 734 tons, has engaged a quantity of Piece Goods at Rs. 30 per ton, and the *Naval Brigade*, 541 tons, will shortly sail for this Port in ballast to load for London under a charter effected in England.

For China.—The Government have invited tenders for the conveyance of a number of Troops and followers for Hongkong and Shanghai.

For Calcutta.—The *Esmeralda*, (a) 956 tons, takes a ballasting of salt at Rs. 2 per ton. There are several charters offering at Rs. 20 per ton to proceed to Calcutta and back, but high rates ruling homewards checks business.

For Zanzibar.—The *Parsee*, 284 tons, is loading on owner's account.

American Tonnage.—Beyond the engagement of the *Esmeralda* reported above, we have nothing to report; the Confederate steamer *Alabama* is reported to have been spoken several times on this coast, and charterers in consequence refuse to look at ships under this flag at any price.

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

MONEY has become dearer, and much tightness has been felt in the Market. The Bank of Bombay has raised its rates of interest and discount two per cent. all round, which now stand at 7 per cent. for loans on Government Paper, 8 per cent. on Private Bills, and 9 per cent. on Goods. It is not probable that there will be as great a scarcity of money as was experienced last year, for we expect large remittances of bullion from England. The following is a statement of the Bank made up to the 10th instant :—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	5,225,000
Public Deposits......	,,	5,016,345
Other Deposits	,,	25,478,596
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding......	,,	516,147
Rest	,,	668,204
Rupees...		36,904,292

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities ...	Rs.	6,770,127
Credit Accounts on do. do. ...	,,	3,152,644
Bills discounted	,,	11,413 911
Dead Stock	,,	488,444
Balances with Branches and Agents ...	,,	7,077,475
Govt. Reserve	,,	1,016,315
Cash and Currency Notes	,,	6,985,346
Rupees...		36,904,292

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES have become much depressed, owing to the dearness of money. They would have fallen much lower, but for better quotations from England. They close at Rs. 97½ for *Fours*; Rs. 106½ for *Fives*; and Rs. 116½ for *Fives-and-a-half.*

EXCHANGE on England has improved more than one per cent. on the last mail's quotations, owing to a good supply of Document Bills. The closing rates are 2s. 0⅝d. for *Bank Bills*; 2s. 0⅝d. to 2s. 0¾d. for *Credits*; and 2. 1d. to 2s. 1⅛d. for *Documents*, with an upward tendency.

On Calcutta, rates have receded to Rs. 97½ for 60 days' sight Bills, and Rs. 98½ for sight Bills.

On China, the rate is Rs. 227 per 100 dollars.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Oct. 12	Orissa	Evans	Calcutta 10 Aug.
	Inkermann	Grant	Calcutta 29 Aug.
13	Penang (s)	Blackmore ...	Kurrachee 10 Oct.
	Elphinstone (s)	Athey	Surat 12 Oct.
	Missouri	Calhoun	Aden 17 Sept.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Inkermann*, from Calcutta.—One Native Officer 88 men Bombay Marine, and one Natve Doctor.

Per Steamer *Penang*, from Kurrachee.—Lieut. and Mrs. Hudson; Captain Young; Captain Bowers; Major Lucas; Lieut. Foley; Lieut Candy; Lieut. Daubery; Lieut. Ducat; Mr. Meiklejohn; and 46 deck passengers.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Mr. Cawley and 82 deck passengers.

Per Ship *Missourie*, from Aden.—Mrs. Calhoun; Mr. Chriswick and 8 natives.

PORT CLEARANCES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer *Benares*, T. Basley, bound to Aden and Suez.
Steamer *Columbia* G. A. Grainger, bound to China.
Steamer *Persia*, George Greig, bound to Colombo and Calcutta.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—

Steamer *Taptee*, for Surat.
Steamer *Bombay Castle*, for Hongkong.
Ship *Helenscott*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Summerlee*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Robertson*, for Havre.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 13TH OCTOBER 1863.

For London.

Chapman.—46 packages coffee, 52½ cwt.; 4 chests mother of pearl, 10½ cwt., Fazul Momud Dama; 5 cases sundries, Jehangir Nesserwanjee; 14 packages books &c., Samuel Perkes.

For Liverpool.

Salsette.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Tulsidass Nursidass; 80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Veljee Luckmechund; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Hormusjee Bomonjee and Co.; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Maneck Paudoorung; 35 bales cotton, 122½ cwt., R. Soaba and Co.: 45 bales wool, 135 cwt., Jewraz Damoder.

Lancastrian.—34 bales cotton, 119 cwt., Ramjee Sewjee; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Lalljee Rurruckchund.

Helen Scott.—180 bales cotton, 630 cwt. Nanjee Hemraz; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Ramdass Ruttonsy.

Eliphalet Greely.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., B. N. Framjee and Co.

Baron Renfrew.—200 bundles hemp, 200 cwt., Courjee Premjee; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., N. J. Abram and Co.; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Rama Roysee; 52½ bales cotton, 183¾ cwt., Bacherdass Ambiedass.

Lord Palmerston.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Tulsidass Nursidass; 3 bales cotton, 10½ cwt., Hunsraz Visram; 668 bundles country gall, 334 cwt.; 32 bundles bhrlama, 16 owt., Narronjee Odewjee.

Sea Park.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Hurry Bhanjee; 100 bales cotton, 325 cwt., Nursy Girdhur.

Oriental.—240 bales cotton, 840 cwt., Wootumchund Muncharam; 580 bundles sursee seed, 290 cwt., Heerjee Bhimsy; 344 bags sursee seed, 516 cwt., Virjee Nursy and Co.; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Narronjee Sewjee.

Summerlee.—600 bags jingelly seed, 900 cwt., Luckmedass Sewjee; 375 bales cotton, 1,312½ cwt., Anundjee Samjee; 350 bales cotton, 1,225 cwt., Dyabhoy Jeathabhoy; 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Namedass Ludha.

Flying Venus.—50 bales wool, 165 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs., Jacob Savoo and Co.

Robertson.—210 bales cotton, 735 cwt., Runchore Megjee.

Tythonus.—410 bales cotton, 1,435 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.

Euroclydon.—11 bales orchilla weed, 143 cwt. 2 qrs. 20 lbs., Bhimjee Curpar.

Hahneman.—130 packages hemp, 600 cwt., Dyall Virjee.

City of Brussels.—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Morarjee Bhimjee and Co.

Beeston Castle.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Muthooradass Vusunjee.

For Havre.

Maupertius.—21 pieces elephant teeth, 13 cwt. 2 qrs. 4 lbs.; 119 packages coffee, 137 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs., Fazulbhoy Remtoola Noormomud; 1 box sundries, Rosselet and Co.

For Suez.

Steamer *Benares.*—24 cases Sundries, James Dickson.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Columbian.*—45 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Fazulbhoy Golam Hosen and Co.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—22 bales mule twists, 6,600 lbs., Meer Sassoon Moosy.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1. Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2. Coromandel	
3. Goolanar	
4. Hugh Rose	
5. Snake	
6. Zenobia......	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies " commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.
750 Chapman, R. Harland—B. H. Cama. (c.l. Sept. 17)
793 Gloriana, Valle—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
1038 Aaron Brown, S. Rogers—D. & Sorabjee. (c.l. Sept. 12)
1287 Annot Lyne, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.
904 Baron Renfrew, Rees—Killick Nixon & Co.
639 Barbara, Wilson—Burjorjee & Co. (c.l. Aug. 17)
2153 Bates Family, J. Hogg—Bates & Co. (c.l. Sept. 23)
1005 Beeston Castle, Corney—R. Scovell & Co. (c.l. Sept. 25)
1104 Camperdown, Honston.
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co. (c.l. Sept. 1)
990 City of Brussels,—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c.l. Sept. 22)
651 Diligentia, A. Porter—Finlay Clark & Co. (c.l. Sept. 10)
890 Edendale, Martin—Peel Cassels & Co.
1091 Eliphalet Greeley—P. Hormusjee Sons (c.l. Sept. 22)
1325 Euroclydon, Wright—Nasmyth & Co.
1393 Flying Venus, H. Litton—E. Bates & Co. (c.l. Oct. 6)
1328 Hahneman, Phillips—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. Oct. 3)
1117 Helen Scott, Cunningham—Coupland & Co.
1163 India, Guthrie—W. & A. Graham & Co.
804 Joshua, Bartlett—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c.l. Sept. 23)
855 Lady Havelock, Stevens, Brothers & Co. (c.l. Oct. 2)
1236 Lancastrian, T. Donaldson—G. S. King & Co. (c.l. Sept. 17)
1057 Lord Palmerston, Halcrow—R. Steuart & Co. (c.l. Sept 16)
459 Magdalene, R Andrew—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. Sept. 14)
773 Mahratta, Wilsod—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c.l. Oct. 3)
1745 Merchant Prince, Tra,—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
844 Minnehaha, Morgan—Burjorjee & Co. (c.l. Sept. 25)
1669 Oriental, J. Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee. (c.l. Sept. 23)
1435 Pera, Twedie.
299 Remington, Pearson—Remington & Co. (c.l. Sept. 8)
1357 Salsette, Dawson—Stoebr, Prieger & Co. (c.l. Sept. 10)
818 Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.
744 Seapark, Bell—Grey & Co. (c.l. Sept. 14)
896 Summerlee, R. Hughes.
965 Tangier, Owens—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c.l. Sept. 8)
1152 Tythonus, Alexander—R. Scovell & Co. (c.l. Sept. 26)

MAURITIUS.
Elenore (F).
593 Sea Lion, Alexander—Seaman Shaw.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
734 Sydney (s), A. Melville—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.
284 Parsee, Burke. (c.l. Oct. 8)

FOR MAULMAIN.
1187 Lady Franklin, C. Rawle—Dossabhoy & Byramjee.
592 Princess Royal, Anderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR PENANG.
293 Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sidick. (c.l. Sep. 21)

FOR COLOMBO.
541 Naval Brigade, Moon—Stewart & Co.

FOR HAVRE.
411 Maupertius, Leborgue—Jules Sick & Co.
346 Robertson, James—Stenhouse & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
956 Esmeralda, York—Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.
290 Tilly (s), Taunton—B. I. S. N. Co. (c.l. Oct. 5)

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
581 Persia (s), G. Greig—B. I. S. N. Company. (c.l. Oct. 7.)

NOT FIXED.
Ammanatool Currim, Nacoda.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
277 Bombay (s), J. Wooley—C. Nusserwanjee. (For sale.)
559 Bombay Castle (s) Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co. (in dock.)
534 Bushire Merchant, Miller—Hajee A. S. Cadoo.
207 Dadloy, Nacoda—Mahomedbhoy Oomerbhoy.
801 Dalhousie (s), Moreland—B. I. S. N. Co.
1440 Eliza, Nickerson, Stearns, Hobart & Co.
633 Faize Allum, Stafford.
201 Futle Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchand.
189 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
365 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co. (in dock)
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
Inkermann, Grant.
508 Kossuth, J. Bennett.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee & Co.
624 Maria Gray, Henderson.
307 Muckee, Nacoda—Ali M. Khan.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—C. Nathabhoy & Sons.
545 Noma Vidai (s), Ranro—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.
Orissa, Evans.
Penang (s), Blackmore.
791 Robina, Coates—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

541 Nepaul, Carling.
Orissa, Parish.
1350 Pottinger, (laid up.)
1240 Simla, A. B. Farquhar
742 Singapore (s), Pinhey.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.
364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
450 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
531 Dover Court, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.
500 Anna Henderson, Elmslie—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
840 Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of October 2, announced the arrivals of the *Futtay Salaam, Clarence, Mary Crooker, Lady Clarendon*, and *Hotspur*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—October 7, P. and O. S. N. Company's Screw Steamer *Nemesis*, J. S. Castle, from Galle 5th October.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 13.

Hudson, Lieut. L. C., Her Majesty's 109th Foot, on leave, from Kurrachee.

Daubeny, Lieut. W. T. E., 109th Regt., on sick leave from Kurrachee.

Elbert, Pottinger, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

Lucas, Major, Acting Deputy Commissary General, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Ducat, Lieut., 109th Regt., on leave, from Kurrachee.

Young, Captain D. B., Staff Corps, on leave, from Kurrachee.

Bawer, Captain G. L., 44th Foot, to rejoin, from Cashmere.

Botton, Captain J. S. D., Staff Corps, on duty, from Malligaum.

Foley, Lieut. R. Y., 44th Regt., on leave, from Cashmere.

Davidson, Lieut. H. H., 103rd Foot, to rejoin, from Poona.

Nulfoutt, Captain, 6th Regt, to leave.

Candy, Lieut. G. H., Royal Artillery, on duty, fron Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 13.

Hudson Lieut. L. C., Her Majesty's 109th Foot, on leave, to England.

Daubeny, Lieut. W. J. E., 109th Regt, sick leave, to England.

Carolan, Assistant Surgeon, 72nd Highlanders sick leave to England.

Holsworth, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave to Secunderabad.

Reddill, Assistant Surgeon G. W., Hyderabad Contingent, on sick leave, to England.

Anderson, Captain H. S., 23rd Regt. N. I., on duty, to China.

Williamson, Assistant Surgeon B., Hyderabad Contingent, on sick leave, to England.

Blane, Assistant Surgeon, 15th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Aden.

Lucas, Major A., Deputy Commissary General, on duty, to Poona.

Playfair, Lieut. and Adjutant A. L., 5th Regt., Hyderabad Contingent, on sick leave, to England.

Foley, Lieut. R. Y., 44th Regt., on leave, to Belgaum.

Bower, Captain G. L., 44th Foot, to rejoin, to Belgaum.

Nulfoutt, Captain, 6th Regt, on leave, to Belgaum.

GARRISON ORDERS.—OCT. 13TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

A Committee, composed as follows, will assemble to-morrow at 6½ A.M. at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Lane, to inspect and report upon the state, quality and quantity of Porter required to be filled up for the use of the Troops in Garrison, and such other stores as may be submitted by the Commissariat Officer for their inspection.

President.—Captain Combe, 18th Regiment.

Members.—One Subaltern, 103rd Regt, one Subaltern, 18th Regt. N.I.

2. Serjeant Patrick Kilfoil, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, wife and three children arrived at the Presidency for change of air, are attached to the Colaba Sanitarium.

3. The Barrack Master will be pleased to clear away the rank vegetation from the compounds of the Hospital Bungalow and the vacant Native Infantry Lines, as also of the Cantonment at Khandalla.

In accordance with section 44 para. 808 page 105, 2nd Appendix Jameson's Code the undermentioned Officer has obtained leave, to proceed to England by the overland route on medical certificate subject to confirmation :—

Lieut. Daubeny, 109th Regiment.

Her Majesty's 103rd Regt. will furnish the usual carrying and firing party to be at the Hospital, Colaba Sanitarium, tomorrow at ½ to 6 A.M., for the purpose of escorting to the grave the remains of the late Serjeant Patrick Kilfoil, Royal Artillery.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Cawnpore, on the 7th October, the wife of Captain Stewart, R. A., Commissary of Ordnance, of a Daughter.

At Dugshaie, on the 1st October, the wife of Captain Charles Dumbleton, of a son.

At Dalla Ting, Upper Assam, on the 20th September, the wife of D. G. Herklotz, Esq., of a daughter.

At Purneah, on the 26th September, the wife of G. J. Burnell, Esq., of a son.

At No. 6, Free School Street, Calcutta on the 29th September, the wife of J. H. Driver, Esq., of Elambazar, Indigo Planter, of a son.

At Kotagherry, on the 4th October, the wife of W. Robinson, Esq., C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Rampore Beauleah, on the 30th September, by the Revd. F. W. Rebberds, B.A., James Tweedie, Esq., of Quarter, Peeblesshire, N. B., to Emma Charlotte, second daughter of David Cunliffe, Esq., H. M.'s Bengal Civil Service.

DEATH.

At Berhampore, on the 30th September, Kate, the infant daughter of Mr. A. Scott, aged 16 days.

Post Office Notices.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters &c., for the PERSIAN GULF, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire there letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

CALENDAR——OCTOBER.—1863.

First Quarter	...Tuesday	20d. 6h.	56.7m.	A.M.
Full Moon	........Monday	26d. 10h.	46.5m.	P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	14	Twilight ends at 6.52.	5 55	5 37	11 50	0 7	Date 12th October. Time—5h. 1m. 38s.3.
Thur.	15	Venus rises at 3.54.	5 55	5 37	0 26	0 43	
Fri.	16	Venus sets at 3h. 48m.	5 55	5 36	1 1	1 20	
Sat.	17	Etheldreda, V.	5 55	5 35	1 40	2 01	
Sun.	18	20th Sunday aft. Try.	5 56	5 35	2 24	2 46	
Mon.	19	Mars rises at 5h. 15m.	5 56	5 34	3 14	3 41	
Tues.	20	Mars sets at 5h. 3m.	5 57	5 33	4 12	4 48	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Wednesday 14th.—The Conquest, 1066.—Napoleon landed at St. Helena, 1816.

Thursday 15th.—Surrender of Berhampore, 1803.—The Fort of Beyt destroyed, 1859.

Friday 16th.—Bishop Ridley burnt at Oxford, 1555.—Houses of Parliament burnt, 1834.

Saturday 17th.—Capture of Agra, 1813.

Sunday 18th.—The Governor General takes the field in person, 1817.

Monday 19th.—Dean Swift died 1745.—Cornwallis surrendered to Washington in Virginia, 1780.

Tuesday 20th.—Congress of Troppau, 1820.—Battle of Navarino, 1827.

THE
Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1863.

WE published in detail in our columns in the course of the past six weeks, the whole of the very valuable report of the Royal Commission on the Sanitary State of the Army of India. Part of the appendix to the report was a letter from Miss Nightingale to Lord Stanley, containing her observations on the stational returns supplied to the Commissioners, which were by them, placed in Miss Nightingale's hands in manuscript for examination, with such remarks and suggestions as she might think fit to make on the subject.

The letter to Lord Stanley was the result, and it has now been published in a separate form with diagrams and illustrations, which greatly enhance the interest of the little volume, though they interfere with any attempt to place the entire contents before our readers. Some portions, however, we must endeavour to publish as the state of our columns may permit. Her letter is full of interest though of the saddest kind. The result of a most careful and minute examination of the stational reports furnished, was to impress her that:—" everywhere there are grievous sanitary defects, which, wherever they exist, can lead only to sickness and loss of life to the degree in which they exist." Let those who doubt, she says, " whether this representation is true, taken as a whole, look at the stational reports for themselves."

THE *Cotton Supply Reporter* for September, gives an account of a Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Cotton Supply Association, devoted to a free conference with Mr. Samuel Smith of Liverpool on the Indian cotton question. Mr. Smith's published letters on the subject had excited a good deal of attention at home, amongst those interested in the cotton manufacture, and the leading persons in the spinning and manufacturing trade were anxious to know what Mr. Smith could tell them, on points on which they were unable to come to any definite conclusion, notwithstanding all they had read and heard on a subject, that does not seem to grow in clearness, from the extent of information professed to be given on it.

The Chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Ashworth, said he was anxious to hear Mr. Smith's opinion on the question, whether the experiments being made in the Dharwar districts with New Orleans cotton if much extended, were likely to result in making up for the absence of American cotton, which none of the indigenous cotton would do. Mr. Smith could tell the meeting little more than he had already made public in his letters, but on the particular question of the American cotton grown in the South Mahratta Country—he, said he should like to refer to a point not always sufficiently taken into account. " It is commonly imagined here that the American cotton in India, is the same as American cotton in America, whereas it is totally different. In the country through which I travelled in Dharwar, the different varieties of cotton were growing together in the same fields. I saw fields of 50 or 100 acres in which native and American cotton were growing indiscriminately; and the two varieties are so much alike that it requiries a good deal of attention to distinguish between them. The American plant there is nothing like the plant grown in America; it is very much smaller, and it does not bear much more seed than the native kind. I think the chief advantage it has over the native plant is in the larger proportion of cotton to seed which it yields. * * * There may also be a slight gain in the total weight of cotton and seed in favor of the American plant, but nothing nearly so much as is usually supposed in this country. Another advantage however which the American cotton has over the native, is that it will bear the sawgin. It is all cleaned by the sawgin now in Dharwar, just as it is in America; but the native cotton cannot stand this process of cleaning, owing to its weaker fibre. The sawgin cleans cotton more rapidly than the native churkas, which are upon the roller principle, and its application to the American variety is a great advantage, because nothing more tends to prevent increased cultivation in India, than the difficulty of separating the cotton from the seed." Though Mr. Smith is quite correct in his statement, as to the different varieties of American and Indian cotton, being sown and cultivated in the same fields in the Dharwar districts, this is not uniformily the case. There are fields where only the American seed is cultivated, but whether it will be a permanent possession to these districts, and equal and rival the best American descriptions is a question far from being solved. Mr. Smith expressed his opinions doubtfully at the meeting on the point of extended cultivation. He thought there might be an increase of 25 per cent., though he was told there was an increase of fifty, which we believe to be nearer the mark—and he expressed his belief that if these high prices continue, Bombay would produce next year a million and a half bales. The Vice President of the Association remarked at the meeting, that this year India had been paid " twenty millions more for the same quality of cotton, than we should have done two years ago," and further expressed his conviction " that the cultivators and Bombay Merchants will make an effort to retain some portion of this newly acquired cotton trade, when the American War ceases, the one by improved culture and the other by more careful selection." On the questions of improved culture and more careful selection, being raised,—Mr. Smith observed, " I think you have touched the most vital point in the improvement of Indian cotton, by raising the question of carrying home increased prices to the ryot cultivator. This can to some extent be accomplished I think by passing the law forbidding the adulteration of cotton as a system of fraud. Yet in India the native dealers now gain largely by adulteration, and the ryot does not suffer by it. The whole system of the trade must be reversed, to enable the cultivators to feel the advantage of producing a better article. The custom has been for him to sell his cotton in anticipation, six months before it is picked. He sells at such a price, and gets the same whether the cotton be good or bad. The native dealer gets the same price. The dealers in Bombay again get the same price; so that it was the interest of each to increase, the weight and not to improve the quality." Mr. Smith very accurately describes the present state of things, but we cannot in the least agree with him, when he fancies that the Cotton adulteration Bill will be a remedy for the evils he describes. On the contrary it is our confirmed belief that there could hardly have been a more mischievous piece of legislation. It will be impotent to cure the evils it was intended to remedy, and it is pernicious as a precedent for a species of class legislation of the most objectionable character. When a Government has provided for the detection of frauds and their proper punishment, by the judicial tribunals of the country, it has done all that can be required of it. Our unhappy Bombay Government in its well meant effort to assist England in getting clean cotton from India, has produced by the aid of advisers, who had no qualifications for the work beyond having personal interests at stake, a Bill, which seems likely to prove a very *Frankenstein* to them, for now that they have got it they know not what to do with it, or how to put it in action! This comes of Government meddling in its ignorance with matters, that do not lie within the province of any civilized Government to deal with. Government cannot undertake to perform the duties of a merchant, nor yet to make his business for him: yet this is what it attempted to do, when it passed the cotton bill. If there is one duty more incumbent upon a merchant than another, it is to see that the article in which he trades is a genuine article, and that it is, what it pretends to be. This is preeminently his business, and if in buying he is cheated, and an inferior or an adulterated article is palmed off upon him, for other than the article he bargained for, the law has provided for him, ample remedy. The cotton spinners in England have really this matter of cotton adulteration very much in their own hands and a little concert amongst themselves, in a matter in which they have all a common interest, would soon put the question in a right position. If the cotton *spinners* would only take a little trouble, to teach the cotton *sellers*, that adultrated cotton, or cotton that did not entirely bear out the sample on which they had purchased, would be returned on their hands,—a better state of things would soon be brought about. Merchants and brokers, in their haste for great gains are very apt to make light of great duties, when it can be done with impunity; but they are always specially careful to watch their own interests; and when they are made to realize, that their interests are best served by attending to their duty, spinners will be certain to secure for their wants—clean cotton.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, *13th Oct.*, 8-40 A.M.

French Steamer *Cambodge* anchored from Suez.

MADRAS, *13th Oct.* 1-56 P.M.

Steamer *Carnatic* anchored from Calcutta.

LOCAL.

HIGH COURT.—We learn that the Appellate Branch of the High Court, will not be removed from its present locality for a period of five years, as Messrs. Brice and Company, the lessee of the premises, have entered into a lease with Government for that period, on a monthly rent of Rs. 1,400.

SEIZURE OF OPIUM, &C.—Acbar Ali, Native Commandant of Police, on Monday last found in the possession of one Girdhari Mooljee, fifty-four tolas of opium, two Indian maunds and five seers. The man was apprehended and taken to the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, who handed up the case for the adjudication of the Court of Petty Sessions, under the provisions of Clause II. Sec. VII. of Regulation XXI. of 1827.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting for October was held on the 3rd instant, in the Grant Medical College, there being present Dr. Peet, President, Drs. Giraud, Johnstone, Coles, Haines, Hunter, Birdwood, Niven and the Secretary. Letters from Drs. Pinkerton, Macdougall and Turnbull were read and the Books, Journals, &c., presented to the Society during the last two months were placed on the table. Dr. Turnbull joins the Society under Regulation VII. of the rules.

The business before the meeting consisted of—

1. Dr. Cook's communication on " a ready method of obtaining the Dew point by calculation, without the use of a table of factors." The author commences by a brief account of the means commonly in use for ascertaining the hygrometrical state of the atmosphere, pointing out their inconveniences and occasional discrepancies. Dr. Cook has largely experimented under favourable conditions, on the subject, and finds that accurate results may be obtained by employing the following simple formula:—Having ascertained the temperature of the air, that of the damp-bulb, and the difference between the two, the depression of the dewpoint, which deducted from the temperature of the air gives the dewpoint, is obtained by the rule of simple proportion: thus temperature of air 96 ° temp: of wet-bulb 71 ° difference 25; then 71 : 96 : 25; gives 33-7 which deducted from 96 ° makes 63. 3 ° or the true dewpoint. It is necessary however to modify this rule, 1st when the " difference" is less than 22 degrees, and more than 5; then (2) two degrees must be subtracted from the true reading of the wet-bulb, proceeding afterwards as before; and 2nd when the difference is less than 6 degrees, (1) one degree must be deducted from the true reading of the wet-bulb. Dr. Cook has drawn up three tables, showing the factors commonly in use; contrasting the results obtained by his rules with those produced by the former; and giving the Dew point as calculated by his rule and by Apjohn's, Glaisher's and the Greenwich Tables, and he has also appended some details necessarily omitted here. Discussion followed in several points indicated in Dr. Cook's valuable paper, and the results of the author's method, although open to the inevitable defects of erepirical formulæ, were regarded as favourably contrasting with those obtained by some others.

2. Annual Report of the Rairee Sanitarium, by Assistant Surgeon Deolin, in medical charge. The foot of Rairee is situated on the coast 10 miles S. of Vingorla, and close to the Goanese frontier; it is about 70 miles W. of Belgaum, and it is used as a sanitarium for European soldiers in the Southern Mahratta Division of the army. Mr. Deolin enters into particulars under the following heads—local topography, the Fort and its building, with some recommendation for their improvement; climate, which is favourably regarded, but the data furnished are limited to the first five months of the year; supplies; water; roads; health of the convalescents, under this head, it is stated that out of a total of 32 men, 16 were discharged well, 9 benefitted more or less, 6 were not benefitted, and 1 died. He is of opinion that Rairee might be profitably occupied in the hot season as well as the cold, having found a comparatively slight increase only of temperature to occur in the former, and he offers some suggestions for extending the benefits of Rairee as a sanitarium. After the conclusion of this interesting Report, Dr. Coles, at the request of the Principal Inspector General, brought before the meeting, for the inspection of Members, some photographs of Lepers, exhibiting the peculiar features of the disease, which accompanied Surgeon Nicholson's Replies to the questions concerning Leprosy, lately issued to officers of the Medical Department. This affection is particularly adopted to shew the use of Photography in Medicine, in giving acurate delineations of disease.

The meeting then closed with a brief discussion, and a unanimous vote of thanks to the donors whose contributions had been brought before it.

BOMBAY POLICE-INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—TUESDAY, *13th October.*

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

SHIPPING DANGEROUS GOODS.—Mr. Cohen, of the firm of Messrs. Cohen and Company, was charged at the instance of the P. and O. S. N. Company, for shipping a case of dangerous goods to Shanghai, by the P. and O. Company's steam-ship *Columbian*, and declaring the said case to contain plated cruet stands. The charge was preferred under Section 329 of Merchant Shipping Act of 1854.

Mr. Crawford for the Company.

Mr. Cohen pleaded guilty and stated in extenuation of it, that it was done in error. The wrong case was shipped by the Godown-keeper.

Mr. Crawford on behalf of the Company stated that he did not wish to press for a heavy punishment in this case, but simply to warn others from similar transactions by the publicity of this case.

His Worship fined the defendant in the sum of thirty rupees.

THEFT.—Bookun Dewchund, was placed at the bar charged with stealing a box containing two hundred packets of indigo, of the value of Rs. 49, the property of one Dawoodbhoy Nuthoobhoy.

From the evidence of the prosecutor, who is a dealer in indigo it appeared that on the morning of Monday last at 9 A. M., he saw the box safe in the verandah of his warehouse, and at 12 o'clock noon he missed it, at about 2 P. M. of the same day he came to a druggist's shop in Fort, who shewed him a packet of the indigo that had been in the prosecutor's box. The druggist took him to the house of the prisoner, and there he observed seventeen more of his packets. Prosecutor then caused the prisoner to be apprehended. The prisoner subsequently pointed out the persons to whom he had given the indigo. The druggist and the other persons proved that the packets of indigo were given to them by the prisoner, but subsequently they were claimed by the prosecutor.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for three months in the common Jail with hard labour, and to pay a fine of Rs. 12, to the prosecutor for the property unrecovered.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Late Supreme Court File.)

29th June 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Govindass Ragoonath & Co. vs. Surveshwur Tullockchund & Co.

The Hon'ble Mr. Westropp and Mr. Scoble instructed by Messrs. Acland and Prentis, for plaintiffs.

Mr. White and Mr. Dunbar instructed by Mr. Dallas, for defendants.

This was an action brought to recover the sum of Rupees 36,000, being the amount of advances obtained by the defendant's late Moonim, Manockchund Sahebram, for the use of the defendants, from the plaintiff's cashier without the knowledge of the plaintiff's Moonim.

Mr. Scoble opened the pleadings and stated part of plaintiffs' case.

Mr. Westropp stated the result of inspection of books and pointed out several alterations, erasures, and abstractions made in the defendants' books, and the following witnesses were examined for the plaintiffs.

Hemutram Pragdass, late Killidar of plaintiffs, examined by Mr. Scoble.—Rajmull Chobay was the chief manager of the plaintiffs, and Hurruckchund was under him. It was my duty to pay money on their directions. I had boarded for four years in the house of the defendant's firm of Surveshwur Tullockchund. I knew their Moonim Manockchund and their man Muncherjee. I made advances to the firm of defendants in the latter part of 1861 from the funds of my master at the request of Manockchund and Muncherjee. They said make the advance for a few days to save the reputation of the defendant's firm. I did not tell Chobay or Hurruckchund as they said if you mention this they will not allow you to lend the monies. I have a memo. of the advance of the the monies I supplied to the defendants. The 1st was the sum of Rupees 2000 on 30th June 1861 of which Rupees 1000 was returned on the same evening, Rupees 15,000 was the next advance on 21st August 1861. The next was Rupees 10,000 on the 26th October 1861. The next advance was Rupees 10,000 on the 12th September 1861 that was the last advance. I had no entries made in my master's books. But I had entries made in the defendant's books with the initials G. R. meaning Govindass Ragoonathdass. The defendant's people said accommodate us with these monies for a few days, we want them for our master. And said we would repay you in two days. Hurruckchund told me to make a payment of rupees 50, and I said I had not got the money as I had made a mistake and advanced the monies to a party who would repay them. This was on the 12th Magsur vud (29th Nov. 1861.) Hurruckchund then went with me to defendant's shop. Hurruckchund said to Manockchund you have secretly procured monies from my cash keeper, and this was not the act of an honest man. Manockchund apologised for his mistake, and said I will settle with you, and admitted the amount to be correct, and said I will pay it in two or three days. We all three went to Surutram Ryban. Sirdarmul his Moonim said to Hurruckchund you had better go away just now, I will think over it to-morrow and will do something. Don't make a noise about it. Sirdarmul, Kessowchund, Manockchund, Muncherjee, Hurruckchund and I assembled. Hurruckchund asked Sirdarmul what he had intended to do. Sirdarmull said we are going to settle with you. Manockchund said to Sirdarmull I have delivered to you a title deed of landed property. Sirdarmull said I will satisfy you in the morning. Hurruckchund said I won't wait until to-morrow. They then came to high words. Then Muncherjee pacified Hurruckchund and said I will settle in the morning. (The defendants account books were afterwards put in the hands of the witness, who pointed out to the Court the several possible alterations, erasures, &c., thereon.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Dunbar.—I relied on Manockchund's assurance that he would credit the last Rs. 10,000, in the same way as the others. I was not in the habit of advancing my master's money. My sole deficiency was Rupees 36,000. I do not know Wittuldass Munguljee. I do not know whether this is his handwriting. I did not advance the cash Rs. 10,000 to Wittuldass. He has not paid my master Rupees 10,000. He has not given them credit for Rupees 10,000. I do not know that Wittuldass has given my master's security for Rupees 10,000 part of my deficiency. I do not know whether he has deposited title deeds of the house. I know Vrizboocundass Hurribhoy. I do not know whether he interfered to effect a settlement. I asked him to try to settle my matter with Manockchund. Wittuldass was not a party to that settlement. I have no knowledge of Wittuldass having given security to my master. There were no other dealings between my master and defendant besides acceptance of hoondies. If there were any hoondies perhaps there was an account. As I do not keep the ledger, I cannot say whether there was an account. This is an application for rupees 5,000. I sent rupees 10,000 after receiving that notice. I received another written application for rupees 5,000 more. That was left in the box and is not in my custody. Rupees 15,000 were sent at the time. I received this note for rupees 20,000. I made a confession to my master, before my boxes were searched on being interrogated. Manockchund, Muncherjee, and Wittuldass went to Ramlall for the purpose of getting money to pay me. The case referred to in that part of the note, is the case between Govindass and Ramlall. The arrangement that the account was to be kept in the initials G. R. was made two or three days before the advance of rupees 20,000. I made no such arrangement as to previous advances, because the money lent in the morning was returned in the evening, some perhaps the next morning. When I was asked for rupees 2,000 he promised to return it same evening or next morning. Out of that sum rupees 1,000 was paid in the evening. The arrangement was made afterwards. [Defendant's rough cash book produced to witness.] Here is the entry of rupees 2,000. The name of Hemutram Perot has been added subsequently, a blank had been left originally. There were no initials in the entry of the rupees 2,000 in rough cash book, but a blank was left. When I first saw that entry there was a blank. The entry of the 4th June 1861 (Rs. 3,000) is in the same form as the subsequent entry.

The Interpreter says the two last cyphers in that entry have been altered. That item is credited to temporary account by the hands of Hemutram Perot.

Re-examined by Mr. Westropp.—Last item translated Rupees 7,000 or temporary account by the hands of Hemutram Perot. *Fair Cash book* says it has altered. Item of 15 Vysack vud 24th May, Rs. 5,000. 4,000 and 1,000. There is a reference to the ledger and it has been altered. (*The Interpreter* says it has been clearly altered.) There is a reference to the cash book which has been altered.

(*Interpreter.*—The alteration is quite apparent).

Witness.—Those four items were by the hands of Hemutram Perot. Where an entry of cash is credited to the person from whom it has been received, the entry would be by his own hands. The firm of Surveshwur Tullockchund never claimed a balance on opuim account. On the contrary there is a balance in my favour They were even told by me that there was such a balance. All the items previous to the Rupees 2,000 had been repaid, before I advanced the Rs. 200 without any delay. Manockchund had opium transactions independant of his masters. Some of them were carried on in my name. I had a share in them. In the transactions he enters into on his own account he was a friend of his master, and therefore went into transactions in my name and the names of other persons. There were certain transactions in which he was a partner. In some of them I was a partner and not another. The loans for Rupees 36,000 had nothing whatever to do with those transactions. Manockchund kept an account in his master's book in the name of another person, in which he entered his transactions. He kept them in a Time-bargain book, distinct from the general books of the firm. There is a separate set of books kept for Time-bargains. The books which have been produced to me are not Time-bargain books.

By the Judge.—Refers to ledger page 53. An account in Guzerathee. Nahalchund and several others. There is nothing particular about page 43. The figures representing page 80 appear to have been altered from 81 to 80. There is nothing particular about page 81.

By the Judge at the request of Mr. White.—When any sums are received or paid on account of Time-bargains, they would appear in the ordinary cash book.

At request of Mr. Westropp.—It would appear that they were on account of Time-bargains.

By Mr. Westropp.—This document K., is in the handwriting of Manockchund. It belonged to me and refers to some of the partnership transactions I have spoken of.

Witness says there were two loose leaves belonging to this book.

Mr. Marriott produces them and says they were left in Court.

Interpreter says they are numbered 45 and 46, and that those numbers are missing in the book. The leaves appear to have been torn out. There are four blank leaves at the commencement of the book. It is usual to leave one page blank, but not so many as four.

Hurruckchund Ramnath examined by Mr. Scoble.—I am a Moonim of plaintiff's firm. Hemutram was a cashier in plaintiff's firm. I came here two years and six months ago. I know Manockchund. He was Moonim of the defendant's firm. Our firm had no transaction with Surveshwur except for Hoondies. There is an account of defendant's in our books for the year 1917. The Rupees 36,000 were advanced to defendants without our knowledge. On the 12 of Magsur vud 1918 (29th Dec. 1861) I came to know of this advance, a very respectable man came to me for a loan of a lac of Rupees. I gave instructions to Perot Hemutram to know whether there was sufficient money. Rupees 36,000 were advanced to Manockchund, the Moonim of the defendant's firm. I removed Hemutram from his office. I went to see Manockchund. I told Manockchund that it was not becoming a good man to have such a fraud perpetrated. I told him that Hemutram said he paid him Rupees 36,000. He said he got the money for the use of his master to answer a demand in respect of a Hoondie. I and Hemutram, and Manockchund and his cash keeper Chuttoorbhooj were present, Manockchund said he would repay me if I accompained him to the house of Surutram Rybhan. I went to that shop and saw there Surdarmull the Moonim of that firm. I, accompained by Kessunchund, my Goomashta, went to Soorutram Rybhan's house. Manockchund there admitted that he had obtained the money for the use of his master, and requested me not to disclose the matter, as the people might know of this. Many made proposals for the settlement. The sum of Rupees 36,000 or any portion thereof was not repaid to me. I had conversation with Manockchund for settlement for 5, 6 or 7 times. He requested me to take a conveyance of Rupees 26,000, and to accept a transfer for Rupees 10,000 on Wittuldass Munguljee. I ordered for the original deed of the house to be conveyed. He said he would give the deeds in five or seven days. I afterwards charged Hemutram Manockchund and Muncherjee Manockjee said he would give the deed to me in five or six days. I found these papers in the treasury.

Cross-examined by Mr. White.—I found these papers in the treasure chest. Hemutram was arrested when the charge was made in the Police Office. The charge is not pending against Hemutram. It was withdrawn, but not because he promised to give evidence against Manockchund. I did so before I instituted civil proceedings here, I did not know we could both prosecute and take civil proceedings. It depends upon the result of these proceedings against Hemutram. Vrybhoocun Hurrybhoy was present when the arrangement to mortgage was made. It was after Manockchund failed to give mortgage that I prosecuted him in Police Court,

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I sent a notice to the defendants calling upon them to pay before the commencement of the action. I did not get a reply to the notice. The total deficiency by the evil acts of Hemutram is Rupees 36,000. Witthuldass Munguljee has not paid us Rs. 10,000. He wanted to give Vrybhoocundass, as security, but we would not accept him. He has not given a draft by R. Scovell & Co., or security on two chests of opium deposited or any deed.

Witthuldass admitted having received Rs. 10,000 from Manockchund. Witthuldass did not say that it was Hemutram's request that Manockchund paid him Rs. 10,000. Witthuldass did not propose any other security except that. I did not give Thacoordass instruction to go to Witthuldas's house to weigh the chests of opium. I do not know whether he went for that purpose. The account between our firm and the defendant's has been closed. It was an account of Hoondies received, and as the money was paid it was closed. It was either for the year 1917 or 1918. Moonims or cash keepers of Marwarree firms do not carry on opium speculations. They might do so clandestinely. He is still in our Company, I never heard that he had an account with the defendants. I have never traded in my own name since I have been in the plaintiff's employ. With the permission of my master, I carry on operations to the extent of one or two cheques. Kissunchund is under me. He came one or two months after my arrival in Bombay.

By Mr. Westropp.—I examined them, I observed that references in the cash book to ledger were altered. I attended on two occasions, on the first day the books were produced, on the 2nd I went as far as the stairs, when Muncherjee and Mr. Dallas's clerk said I should not look at Hemutram's accounts. It was at that account I had looked. On previous occasion I asked Muncherjee about the alteration and erasures in cash book. Hemutram is usually called Perot Hemutram. I knew another called Noyta. He lives in defendant's house. (*Fair cash book* produced.) Entry on credit side for Rupees 4,000 or 44 appears to have been altered from 43-14 Magsurvud brought by Perot Hemutram.

Rajmull Purtabmull is the master of Hemutram Naita. There is no account at page 43, at 44 the account is headed. There are two rough cash books, one is referred to by the other. I observed the items of Rupees 10,000. Refers to that item in rough cash book and read the item.

Intepreter directs the attention of the Court to some name, words after the words by the hands of. It is scored out. It is scored out as well in the fair cash book page 16. If in this at page 6 of the second rough cash credited to the account by the hands of Hemutram Perot the 14th by his firm hands given to Cunniah. The name Hemutram appears to me to have been subsequently substituted, there being a blank after the name Hemutram. In the other cash book the name Hemutram Perot appears to have been subsequently inserted, but there is no space after that name. The references to the ledger page has been altered 43 to 44 throughout. In crediting Hemutram Perot with money brought by himself, it would be usual to say by his own hands.

Re-examined.—I had no transaction with Withuldass Munguldass. It is the fact that he has never given any securities.

Cross-examined by Mr. White as to his books.—It is not usual to keep two rough cash books. The same transaction appears in both cash books. In the item of Rupees 6,000 14th Magsur vud, by the hands of Perot Hemutram, by the hands of Manockchund brought direct from Rajmulljee Purtabmulljee. I have observed the alteration of references to the ledger in many items.

Re-examined by Mr. Westropp.—Hemutram Naitha lives in the house of defendants.

Witkildass Munguljee examined by Mr. Westropp and cross-examined by Mr. Dunbar.

Friday, 30th June 1863.

Nahalchund Mullookchund, Vizbhoocundass Hurrybhoy and Jugonnath Pandowjee, three of the plaintiffs witnesses after having been examined and cross-examined this day the plaintiffs' case was closed.

Mr. Dunbar made several objections on the proceedings adopted by the plaintiffs, against their own cashier the said Hemutram Pragdass, and the defendant's Moonim and other servants. When the case stood over for further consideration of His Lordship.

4th August 1863.

The case was again called on this day, when His Lordship gave the following judgment in the argument of Mr. Dunbar:— Although the cash keeper nomifnally advanced the money under his own name, yet is it was really on account of his masters, they will be entitled to recover. The defendants should confine their evidence to this question and to the question of the difference between the 36,000 and 26,000. I will take up the case again on Thursday.

6th August 1863.

Mr. Dunbar.—We are not in a position to alter the evidence in the main point. We shall therefore confine our case to the Rs. 10,000.

Muncherjee Cursetjee a witness on behalf of the defendant, was examined by Mr. Dunbar on behalf of the defendant and cross-examined by Mr Westropp. Bhyroodeen Kottaree and Nuruhmull Toolpigur were examined by Mr. White for the defendant, and cross-examined by Mr. Westropp, when the defendant's case was closed.

Mr. Westropp replied to the evidence of the defendant. Hurruckchund Ramnath was recalled and examined by Mr. Westropp, to rebut the defendant's evidence and the case was closed both for the plaintiffs and defendants, and then stood over for judgment.

1st September 1863.

The case was again called on this day, when the following written Judgment was delivered by His Lordship.

The plaintiffs in this case seek to recover from the defendants, the sum of Rupees 36,000 and interest for money lent by them to the defendants, or for money had and received by the defendants to their use; and the questions raised are whether the plaintiffs are entitled to recover, and if so, whether the amount they are entitled to, is 36,000 Rupees or 26,000 only. The result of the evidence given in the cause is that one Hemutram Perotthe Killedar or cash keeper of the plaintiff's firm, which was carried on Bombay by their Moonim, in consequence of applications from Manockchund Sahebram the Moonim of the defendant's firm in Bombay, without the knowledge of the plaintiff's Moonim Hurruckchund Ramnath, or of those who had the management of the plaintiff's business, and without any authority for that purpose, and in violation of his duty abstracted from the cash in his custody, various sums of money and lent them to Manockchund as the defendant's agent, for the use of their firm under a promise that they should be returned in a few days, and the monies so advanced were made use of by Manockchund in the defendant's business. The money was not repaid as promised and the discovery of what had been done was made some time after by the plaintiff's Moonim in consequence of Hemutram being called upon to make a larger payment of cash than from the abstracted which had taken place, he had the means of doing. Evidence was given on the part of the plaintiffs, to shew that the defendant's books had been altered and false entries made, with the view of making it appear that the money had been lent by Hemutram as his own, and on his own account, and the books certainly bore a suspicious appearance, and could not be relied upon as affording any evidence of this for the defendants. The conclusion to be drawn from the evidence in the case I think is, that the money was lent by Hemutram to Manockchund, as the plaintiff's money, and that Manockchund knew that Hemutram was lending it without his master's authority, and under these circumstances the question is whether the plaintiffs are entitled to recover it back. It is obviously contrary to all principals of equity, that the defendants should be allowed absolutely to retain money, which they had by their agent borrowed and promised to repay, nor did they appear to go to that length in what they contended for, but rather contended that Hemutram was the person to whom they were liable, and denied the plaintiff's right to recover the money, on the ground, that the plaintiffs could not treat Hemutram as a wrong doer and proceed against him as they had done at the Police Office on a criminal charge, but which had not been persisted in and also as their agent. Although Hemutram had no authority to lend the money and in doing so may have committed a breach of trust, for which he might have been punished under the Penal Code, the plaintiffs may adopt and have the benefit of his acts although the Act was wrongful towards them, they may by law waive the wrong and demand the money. The application of this rule of law to such a case as the present, is in accordance with the case of Stone v. Marsh 6 B. and C. 551, where the defendants who were bankers had received money by means of sales of annuities belonging to the plaintiffs, the transfers of which were made under a power of attorney forged by one of the members of their firm, and it was held that the plaintiff was entitled to recover and that the defendants could not protect themselves, against the demand for the money which they had received, by shewing the felony on the part of one of the members of their house. *Nemo allegous suam tarpitudinea est andiendus* and in general a man cannot defend himself against a demand by shewing that it arose out of his own misconduct, and Manockchund being the defendant's agent they are bound by his acts, and in Marsh v. Keating 1 Bing N.C. 198, an action brought against the same bankers by another person, whose stock had been in a similar manner transferred under a forged power of attorney, it was held by the House of Lords in accordance with the unanimous opinion of the Judges, that he was entitled to recover the proceeds of the sale which were in their hands. In these cases the defendants the bankers had no knowledge of the forgery or that the money had come into their hands by illegal means, but as I have already said I think that in this case Manockchund the defendant's Moonim was cognizant of the mode in which the money was obtained, and where an agent has participated in a fraudulent payment to another person cognizant of the fraud, the principal may recover it back Story on agency sec. 435. As to the objection that the plaintiffs ought to have continued the criminal proceedings against Hemutram the rule of the English law is that a man shall not be allowed to make a felony the foundation of a civil action, nor that he shall not maintain a civil action to recover from a third and innocent person, that which has been feloniously taken from him; for this he may do if there has not been a sale in market overt, but that he shall not sue the felon, and it may be admitted that he shall not sue others, together with the felon in a proceeding to which the felon is a necessary party and wherein his claim appears by his own shewing to be founded on the felony of the defendant. This is the whole extent of the rule. The rule is founded on a principal of public policy, and where the public policy ceases to operate the rule shall cease also. I quote the language of Lord Tenterden in Stone v. Marsh. The distinction in the English Criminal Law between a felony and a misdemeanor, is unknown to the Indian Penal Code and therefore cannot determine the application of the rule in this country, whether public policy requires that it should be applied to all offences against the Penal Code, and if not, to what extent and upon what principle it should be applied, is a matter upon which it is not now necessary for me to decide, (and as the question has not been discussed before me, I abstain from giving any opinion upon it), because the present defendants had no share in the criminal act of Hemutram and no offence against the Penal Code has been committed by them, in which the civil right arising against them can merge or be suspended. White v. Spettgue 13 m and n 603. The plaintiffs are therefore entitled to recover the money so lent by Hemutram, and the remaining question is what is the amount according to the defendant's books. Only 26,000 Rupees and interest appeared to be due, but as I have already said I cannot rely upon them, and I think the balance of the evidence as well as the probability that Hemutram made these dishonest advances of money to Manockchund only, with whom he appeared to have been intimate, is in favour of the other 10,000 Rupess having been lent to Manockchund, although it would appear to have almost immediately come into the hands of Vitthuldass Munguljee, by whom the defendants are entitled to be repaid that sum. The documents relied on by the defendants, appear to me consistent with this view of the evidence, and to have been prepared for the purpose of carrying out the arrangement, which the plaintiffs refused to assent to. The issue must therefore be found for the plaintiffs and they will have judgment to recover 36,000 Rupees and interest at 9 per cent. from the 29th November 1861 with costs.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Tuesday, 6th October, 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FORBES, MR. JUSTICE NEWTON AND MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

MURDER.—*Kessow Tookaram, Rowjee Mhyputtee, Bhugwuntta Hybuttee, Geynoo Dhondee and Govinda Mhyputtee*, were tried before the Hon'ble G. A. Hobart, Session Judge of Sholapore, for having committed the murder of one Khooshaba Vencajee. The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence:—

Dowlutta deposes that he is the son of Khooshaba now deceased. That late one night a dark night about two months ago he was lying in a room in his house, and hearing dogs barking, he went out twice to see what was the matter. He went out a third time when four men came running towards him. He awakened Mhadoo Sewant, who was asleep in the verandah. All four men (those who had come running towards him) then being just below the verandah, began to strike him and Mhadoo with sticks, and he and Mhadoo struck them with sticks in return. Then prisoners Geynoo and Bhugwuntta attempted to knock over the light which was on the floor of the verandah (to extinguish it), but did not succeed in doing so. Then prisoners Geynoo and Bhugwuntta took up stones and threw them at him and Mhadoo, and Mhadoo was struck two or three times by a stone on the face. Just Khoosbaba (deceased) came out of the adjoining room and took up some of the stones which had been thrown and threw them back again at the assailants. He (deceased's son) advised him (Khoosbaba) to leave them alone. Then Bhugwuntta and Gunnoo prisoners threw a stone which struck Khoosbaba on the right leg. He then dragged his father behind him (to protect him). The four men then coming nearer, he went away from the verandah, and a fight occurred in the *Auguri* between him and the assailants. All four men but Bhugwuntta had sticks bound in several places with iron (rings), Khooshaba then descended from the verandah (as to join in the fight.) The prisoner Geynoo seized Khooshaba by the neck, and the other men rushed at him and struck him with their sticks. Geynoo then threw the deceased down and all four set on him and beat him. Presently the assailants ran away and he lifted up his father and took him into the house. He died before dawn. He was a man about fifty years old, but robust, and in health at the time of the assault. He had known all the prisoners for years before, and saw the four men (named as assailants), when they came close to the verandah, by the light which was burning there: Keshow, Rowjee and Govinda are closely related. Bhugwuntta is Rowjee's servant, and Geynoo is a friend of theirs. A small tin box with a tallow wick was found next morning below the verandah, and being shewn that day by the Foujdar to prisoner Govinda, was acknowledged by him as his property. A *pichodee* with stains of blood, was on the same day found in Keshow prisoner's house. There was a quarrel of long standing between the deceased and Keshow. Mhadoo deposes that he was Dhowlutta's servant, and that an assault such as is described by Dhowlutta was committed at the time and place mentioned by Dhowlutta; that Khooshaba died the same night before dawn. The night was dark; but by a light in the verandah he clearly identified prisoner Kessow Tookaram among the assailants. Keshow made an attempt to strike him with an iron bound stick, but the blow fell short. Wittoba No. 4 deposes to an assault having been committed on Khooshaba. He saw Khooshaba lying in the *Auguri* and four or five men beating him. He had been lying in his home which is in the same *Auguri* and was aroused by the noise of the assault. He recognized prisoner Keshow's voice as that of a man then urging on the others to the assault. Muhurroo (No. 5) heard a tumult on the night mentioned in the direction of Khooshaba's house. A short time only before that being at the verandah five men passed together. Being asked who they were; one of them answered in a voice he knew to be prisoner Rowjee's, that he was Rowjee. The small tin box before mentioned he saw next morning lying below the verandah in Khooshaba's *Auguri*. He heard the Foujdar ask the prisoner Govinda if it was his, and be said, seeing it, that it was. Undoo confirms what Mhurroo deposes, except that he does not mention any thing about the small tin box. Babajee, Jeyram, and Andoo depose that on the Wednesday, there was a wedding at *Khondbhani*, a neighbouring village which lasted till Saturday; that they and all the prisoners went to it. It took them from about noon to sunset walking leisurely to *Khondbhani*, that they (deponents), were at the sadeh of the marriage, which took place from a little after twelve at night to dawn of day. They did not see any of the prisoners there. Dhondee and Pathoba prove an inquest report written on inspection of Khooshaba's corpse. The inquest report shews that Khooshaba died about the date mentioned, from the contused wounds on the head and face.

This seems to be all on the part of the prosecution. The prosecution which tends to prove the charge against the prisoner. Unless the defence (a defence of alibi) should rebut the previous evidence, it seems clear that prisoner Keshow with four others assaulted without any immediate provocation the witness Dowlutta, and that the deceased coming to Dowlutta's assistance, the assault was continued by Keshow and others, in consequence of which assault Khooshaba died. For of the fact of the assault not a shadow of doubt remains, nor as to Khooshaba's death in consequence. The witnesses Dowlutta and Mhurroo who seems to be honest witnesses, had opportunity of seeing these assailants by the verandah light, and both are certain, of Keshow being one of them. Vittoba's, recognition of Keshow's voice is also corroborative of their evidence. But as there is only Dowlutta's evidence to the identification of the other prisoners. The Court cannot hold that the prosecution alone has proved any, but prisoner Keshow to have been of the number of the assailants. It is on the other hand to be noted that when the prisoners were apprehended Motigiri (No. 12) says there were no marks of bruises on their bodies, nor blood on their clothes, nor were any such sticks (iron bound) as Dowlutta says the assailants had, found about the premises, nor in prisoner's houses, nor elsewhere. Three sticks were produced by Dowlutta before the Magistrate, two of them then used by him and Mhurroo, on which there was (he says) blood. It is to inferred that in the darkness and confusion Dowlutta and Mhadoo struck Khooshaba and that the wounds they inflicted were partly the cause of his death. The prisoners deny every thing alleged against them, and call a great number of witnesses who state with tolerable consistency that all the prisoners were at the *sadeh* on the night of the *sadeh*, that is from about midnight on Friday to dawn of Saturday. On the whole of the evidence the Court records that the manner of the witness for the defence was against them. Though their evidence was given quietly, yet it was given with that affectation of carelessness which false witnesses often assume, as if to shew that they are entirely at their ease, when in fact they are not so. There can be no reason to doubt moreover that there was the *sadeh* at *Khoondbhani*, and that the witnesses were at it. It was no difficult matter for them all to say that prisoners were, even if they were not. It was hardly possible to apply any severe test of their veracity. The witnesses for the prosecution did not see any of the prisoners at the marriage. There was no enmity between them and prisoners. Then who committed the assault, if it were not Keshow and his companions. If any one else why should Dowlutta not accuse them, unless the fact be that he could not distinguish any of his assailants, and accused Keshow's family on suspicion and out of hatred. The manner of Dowlutta and Mhadoo does not lead to such a supposition; and the Court thinks that Dowlutta's recognition of Keshow with Mhadoo's corroboration, if it is good evidence of his being one of those who assaulted Dowlutta and Khooshaba with sticks. Khooshaba's death being held to be the result of the severe beating he received, what was Keshow's offence, he having been shewn to have taken a part in the assault? He is shewn to have beaten with an iron bound stick; a man whom he himself provoked by the attack on Khooshaba's son. He went thus armed with several others whom he encouraged in the assault. It might he urged with some shew of reason, that it is questionable whether under the Penal Code, Keshow can be held responsible for the death of Khooshaba to the extent of murder. But it is observable from Dowlutta's evidence that a most violent assault was committed, in which, says Vittoba, Keshow was urging on the assailants at the same time that he was beating Khooshaba himself; and that therefore the Court cannot hold that the accidental assault by Dowlutta and Mhadoo lessens the offence of Keshow. The Court concurring with the Assessers finds that Rowjee Mhyputtee, Bhugwunta Hybutte, Geynoo Dhondee, Govinda Mhyputtee are not guilty of the offence specified in thee charge, namely that they have committed the offenc of murder, and have thereby committed an offence punishable under Sec 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said persons be discharged. And the Court differing from the Assessors finds that Keshow Tookaram is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely that he has committed the offence of murder and has therely committed an offence punishable under Sec: 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Keshow Tookaram be transported for life.

RESOLUTION OF THE HIGH COURT.—The Court reverse the conviction and sentence, and direct that the prisoner (Keshow) be discharerd.

POONA.

KIRKEE CHURCH.—The foundation-stone of the new church at Kirkee was laid on Saturday by His Excellency the Governor.—*Deccan Hearld, Oct.* 12.

SURGEON-MAJOR T. B. LARKINS.—The public of Poona will regret to learn that we are shortly to lose the services of Dr. T. B. Larkins, who is about to proceed to England, on twenty months' leave of absence. Dr. Larkins has been in Poona for many years, and has, by his skill, and care, rendered not only valuable services to the State, but performed a vast amount of individual good. Ever at hand, when his services were required, and ready, at all times, to relieve distress, or dissipate suffering, Dr. Larkins' value, as a physician, and his worth as a gentleman, will only be fully estimated, and thoroughly appreciated, when he is no longer amongst us. If Dr. Larkins' career, in India, has been less markedly brilliant, than that of some of his contemporaries, it has, we believe, been far more useful.

Surgeon-Major Larkins' successor, in Poona, is Dr. Miller—a gentleman who bears a high name in the Service. When Dr. Larkins returns to India, it will be, we fancy, with the object of filling one of the higher appointments, of his profession, at the Presidency; and we, therefore, embrace the opportunity of bidding him, in the name of the community of Poona, good-bye—assuring him, at the same time, that his name will ever be held in kind remembrance by both the young and old, and, indeed, by all classes, in the capital of the Deccan.—*Id.*

DR. HAUG'S LECTURE.—Certainly it is but little encouragement that the literary student meets with in the Society of Poona. The Lecture on *Confucius, the Sage of China*, which had been advertised for Friday evening last, attracted *two* gentlemen (Members of the Council of the Institution) to its rooms—"The audience sound, though few!" Nothing more essentially Chinese than the aronia of *Theine* was discussed that night: but the Lecture, in the preparation of which this learned linguist has actually re-read the works of Confucius in the original, is postponed to Wednesday next. We hope it will then be seen, that in these days of material building, they also are appreciated who

"—— build the lofty mind."

May we venture to give a hint to the learned Lecturer himself. Dr. Haug is, perhaps, not aware that on a former occasion he was quite inaudible beyond the first row of chairs. We bid him (with all respect) to *speak up*, and to keep his eyes more upon his hearers than his manuscript.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

LOSS OF THE "ESSEX," IN THE MUTLAH.—Captain Klatt, of the Prussian ship *Essex*, which left the Mutlah some short time since, loaded with seeds, and bound for Falmouth, has arrived in town, and reports the total loss of that vessel at the mouth of the Mutlah river. It appears she drove on shore while in pilot charge, in a calm, and after beating there for some time, filled and capsized, leaving her tops only above water. The Captain, officers, and crew, were brought to Canningtown by the government pilot schooner *Charlotte*, stationed in the Mutlah. This time it is not the Hooghly that is in fault; and, while admitting the superiority of the Mutlah in some respects, there are drawbacks connected with its navigation which tend to confirm our belief that the percentage of ships lost in that river will be greater than in the Hooghly, provided always that means are taken to keep up the Bengal pilot service to its old mark of efficiency.—*Englishman's Weekly Journal, Oct.* 8.

COMING events cast their shadows before, at Lahore as well as elsewhere. The expected arrival of so many consumers of the good things of this earth has already affected the price of eatables. According to the local journal, turkeys have gone up to 10 and 12 rupees a couple, geese to Rs. 4, and ducks to Rs. 2½. Fowl cost one rupee each, and guinea-fowls from 3 to 3½ rupees a pair. At this rate, what will be charged for these dainties when the demand actually commences?—*Hurkaru, Oct.* 8.

MADRAS.

THE INAM COMMISSION.—The number of cases decided by the Deputy Collectors of the Inam Commission, during the month of August was 2,489, which raises the total number of cases decided from the commencement of the undertaking to 3,15,636. Besides these, 4,022 cases of Village Service Inams have been registered during the month, of which 3,305 come under the head of Government Village Servants, which under the rules are enfranchised on 5-8ths of their assessment, and 717 under the head of Village Artisans. The total number of the several description of service Inams registered up to the end of August is 1,35,476. The total number of cases confirmed to the end of August was 3,02,749; of which 60,462 were in respect of religious and charitable grants of a permanent character; 1,35,580 personal grants enfranchised at the option of the Inamdars; 80,744 personal grants enfranchised compulsorily, and 6,119 personal grants not enfranchised and confirmed on present tenures. The remaining 19,844 were cases of Government Village Service Inams of the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, enfranchised at 5-8ths of their assessment. The total number of Title Deeds which had reached the hands of the Inamdars up to the end of last month, was 2,25,714. The total amount of Quit-rent annually payable to Government in additon to former Jodi is Rupees 11,03,027. The amount paid in redemption of the Quit-rent is Rs. 11,182-12-8. The combined Quit-rent payable to Government for the future upon personal Inams confirmed to the holders amounts to Rupees 7,95,493. Of the number of personal grants confirmed during the month under report, 1,684 were cases of Jangi Kattubadi and Kavalger Inams, assessed at Rupees 27,984 and charged with a future Quit-rent of Rupees 11,258, which added to the number of this class of Inams previously disposed of, raises the total number of Public Inams to 11,726, assessed at Rupees 2,42,594, and charged with a future Quit-rent of Rupees 1,28,625.—*Times, Oct.* 8.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

OUR advices inform us that the Miners at Pind Dadun Khan, in the Jhelum district, have advanced claims to certain territorial rights and have demanded the exclusive privilege of cultivating eighty miles of country in the hills. The claim is wholly without foundation; but the Miners have expressed their determination to close the mines, should Government not concede their demands. Major Cracroft, Deputy Commissioner of Rawal Pindee, has proceeded, under deputation, to the spot, to investigate and arrange the disputes. Government are disposed to allow the Miners all that it may appear, they are justly entitled to. It is very unlikely the Miners will have recourse to forcible resistance; their threat, to close the mines, being resorted to with a view to coerce the Government to recognize their claims. As a precautionary measure, however, to prevent any serious consequences, and to show the Miners that resistance on their part will be vain, a force was being organized, and Sappers and Miners despatched to work the mines, in the event of the worst coming to the worst.—*Oude Gazette, Oct.* 7.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

(*From the Spectator.*)

WE publish to-day a full account of the present position of the Polish insurrection by an English traveller, whose name—if we could give it without endangering the safety of his friends in Poland—would be a sure guarantee for the most rigid accuracy, and for the highest class of cultivated judgment. His narative is one that ought to stir profoundly the hearts of Englishmen, for a grander picture than it calls up of a nation molten into unity by the force of a single purpose, is not easy to conceive.

MY aim in visiting Poland has been to satisfy myself on one or two practical points in the Polish question. Whether all classes were agreed in supporting the insurrection; what amount of conviction, energy, and intelligence was brought to bear on the war; the actual military position, and what possible final adjustment would satisfy public opinion in Poland itself, appeared to me the chief issues involved. My opportunities of study have in some respects been singularly good. I left England with an introduction which opened the doors of the most highly educated Polish society to me, and there was an almost feverish anxiety to discuss the one topic of the day with an Englishman. Before I left the country I found an opportunity of spending a week in the immediate seat of war, and of visiting the insurgents. The result has been to impress me strongly with a conviction that the Polish is among the gravest questions of the day; immeasurably more than the mere revolt of a province.

I shall be obliged, in the course of my argument, to mention many points that reflect gravely on the Russian government, and on its employés and soldiers. As one who has travelled in Russia, and brought back none but the pleasantest recollections of unfailing courtesy and kindness, I deeply regret this necessity. I believe, in spite of the last three years, that the present Emperor is a well-intentioned man. I believe firmly in the great future reserved to the Russian people. It is with no forgetfulness of the many brave, honourable, and generous men whom the empire has produced, that I protest against the abominations which the crime of unjust dominion inevitably entails. "Great nations," it has been said, "have great sins," and the sin of Russia is Poland. Its enormity seems to me to lie deeper than in the mere military outrages which accompany every civil war. What the Cossacks are now doing in Poland is no worse than what we have done in Ireland and India, than what the French did in La Vendee, or than the Austrian vengeance in Hungary and Italy. But the Cossacks are only the last argument of baffled tyranny. It is against systematic and hopeless misgovernment by the vilest officials, by spies, and at the drum-head, against the suppression of all thought, the proscription of all intelligence, the attempt to extirpate the national religion and to abolish the national language that Poland is now protesting.

It is difficult, I know, for Englishmen to realise what a continental despotism means. To most it probably implies nothing more than the absence of representative forms, the censorship of the press, and a few formalities about passports. They suppose that in all material respects the great business of life goes on abroad as at home, that substantial justice is administered, that material progress is all the better promoted without Mr. Carlyle's "national palaver-shops," and, to put the strongest argument of all in Theroigne de Mericourt's most emphatic words, that "the babe smiles upon its mother under Domitian as under Titus." It is precisely in all these points that the real weakness of the despotic system lies. That there have been intelligent and paternal despots I do not doubt, but I question if the world has yet seen an intelligent and paternal despotism. Good men generally will not enter a service where they have no free will, no initiative, and no means of rising except by favour. Any how Russian rule in Poland has not been of this kind. The great social question of the country was serf-emancipation, and Poles are justly proud that the initiative in this question was taken by the nobles of Lithuania, who presented the first address to the Emperor demanding it, while the Russian nobles in several governments were in sullen opposition. But the Poles have never been allowed to discuss this question, except as one of theory and within the terms of the existing laws, or to publish their discussions or the results arrived at. They might only offer suggestions to the government. One plan suggested has actually been adopted, but the government has claimed the whole merit of it, with the view of attaching the peasants to itself, and assures them that the nobles are opposed. As it consists practically in endowing the peasantry with small freehold properties parcelled out of the landlords' domains, the government has, in fact, committed an act of wholesale confiscation with no better object than that of setting class against class.

Take, again, education. The Polish peasantry are below any nation of Western Europe, and, perhaps, it would be too much to expect that proprietors universally should educate their tenantry. Something like a common system, governmental or by a society, would seem to be imperatively demanded. Government does nothing itself. It forbids the formation of any society, because all associations are dangerous to the state. But it does more; it interferes with private energy. One gentleman told me* that 200 schools had been suppressed on his father's estates alone. On one property there was a college endowed before the partition of Poland for the higher branches of education by a charge on the property. The Russian government has abolished the college, and applied the rent-charge to educational purposes in Russia. In another instance, all the schools on a property in Volhynia were suppressed because the Polish language was used in them. In another the proprietor received an order to shut up thirteen schools on his property in Lithunaia, for the same reason. He replied that the authorities at Wilna were acting illegally, and that he should not comply, As the police on his estate were all in his pay he hoped to tide over the difficulty. But agents were sent down from Wilna to report, and his schoolmasters were threatened if they did not leave. He replaced them with the same result. He went to Wilno to complain, and was told by every educated Russian that the case was a clear one, and that he had right on his side; but he could obtain no redress. The *Nord* lately pleaded that the Lithuanian proprietors had made a knowledge of Polish a requisite with their teachers. We in England should be inclined that they had a right to insist on any accomplishment in men whom they paid. The fact is, that Polish is the language of all the educated classes there and in Volhynia; but the government is afraid of its spread, and prefers to leave the peasantry without education—their lives divided between the plough and the brandy shop.

Of course, the education of the middle classes had not fared better at the hands of government. The University of Warsaw has been suppressed; and a province inhabited by more than five millions of people is thus left without a first-class educational institution. Wielopolski signalised his tenure of office by shutting up gymnasiums, or classes, in Kalisch, Radom, Piotrkow, Keilce, and other less important places. The education actually allowed is not only carefully *surveille*, but is reduced within the smallest possible limits. The schools are forced to keep holiday on a larger number of feast days than are observed even in Rome, including more than forty in honour of the different members of the Imperial family. Yet the Poles cannot be accused of indifference to education. Under all disadvantages, the number of students in such higher seminaries as are allowed them was more than 35 per cent., seven years ago of the whole number in the Russian dominions, the population of the kingdom being at the same time in the proportion of 8 per cent. to that of the empire.

Take next the question of material prosperity. During fourteen years of comparative liberty, 1815-1829, the population of Poland increased at the rate of 100,000 a year; in the next twenty-six years the rate of increase was less than 30,000 a year on a larger population; and much of this augmentation must be ascribed to foreign settlers in the towns, and to the anomalous increase of the Jews who marry as children. In the country districts, where labour is much needed, the population, owing to the conscription, has remained almost stationary. Out of more than 11,000 conscripts taken in twenty-three years (1833-1856) from one district (Piotrkow), only 498 ever returned, and these mostly demoralized. There is no poor-law in Poland, and no substitute for a poor-law, as in Russia Proper, where the nobles or the communes support the serfs. Everything has been left to charity and chance. Take, again, what has been done for internal communication. There are great military highways and railroads from St. Petersburg to Warsaw, and to the Prussian and Austrian frontiers. But the country wants a network of canals and railroads, or tramroads, to transport its corn and timber into other countries. Now, here not only has little been done to help, but much has been done to thwart. It was with the greatest difficulty that Count Andre Zamoiski obtained leave to start steamers on the Vistula. They are constantly unable to sail, because the river, one of the finest in Europe, and navigable from Cracow to the Baltic, has never been dredged and deepened in its shallow parts. Prince Gortchakoff for some time steadily refused to let a second railway towards the Austrian frontier be constructed. The authorisation has lately been obtained. It is true that the country gentlemen were allowed by singular favour to construct small roads in the provinces. But they were obliged to do it under government inspection, or, in other words, to fee Russian officials and engineers for a favourable report. A single fact will, perhaps, show the general state of the country most strongly. There are no such things in existence as Polish funds or shares. The spare money of the country is invariably invested in the foreign securities. Nor is this distrust of Government confined to individuals. The General Direction of Credit, an association for lending money on landed security, prefers to invest its capital at 4 per cent. in Germany or France to the 8 or 10 per cent. it could easily obtain in its own country. It is said to owe its existence to its international relations.

The life of a polish gentleman for more than thirty years has been that of a Roman patrician under Claudius or Domitian, with a little less danger of life and rather more of servitude. He has been unable to speak freely, to write freely, to read freely, or to travel at will. He has known that to express his opinions before a stranger might be absolute ruin. The classics of his own country have been proscribed, and foreign newspapers, reviews, and books carefully expurgated before he received them. From time to time his guns have been taken from him. That he could not either be a magistrate or a member of parliament may seem a small thing; that he could not free or educate his own tenantry, or discuss the propriety of doing so, is, perhaps, a little harder; but that he should not be able to keep his own sons from the service most hateful to him and them is a grievance few will contest. The late Czar once took it into his head to incorporate the sons of the chief Polish nobility as privates in his body-guard, and families like the Zamoiskis, Potockis, and Wielopolskis were compelled to give hostages to this caprice. Meaner men suffered with less *eclat*, and I know the case myself of a gentleman farming what would be thought a princely estate in England, who has had three sons taken from him by the conscription. Perhaps, however, all other grievances are small beside the annoyance and misery of powerful and corrupt officials. That this evil has not been intolerable is due, I believe, only to the fact that, partly because the kingdom of Poland retains the Code Napoleon, which few Russians have acquired, and partly because Russians of character and family influence will serve anywhere sooner than in a country where they know themselves to be detested, the administration has always been chiefly Polish. But the few Russians in the service have all the more in most cases been worthless adventurers. Mouravieff, the Governor of Wilna, was known as Mouravieff Vor, "Thief Mouravieff;" Luders, some time Viceroy, had been dismissed the army for peculation. Corruption has always been the weak side of the Russian bureaucracy; but in a distant and unpopular province like Poland it becomes pillage. Yet it is to officials of this sort, gleaning their information from spies, that the management of a high spirited people has been entrusted during the life-time of one generation.

It will be said, no doubt, that this was the government of Nicholas, not of Alexander II. This may freely be admitted. The present Czar deserves the credit of having entered upon his reign with the best intentions. He restored the Poles in Siberia to liberty, and I myself well remember seeing one, the schoolmaster of a small town, who was then on his way home when I visited the depot in Kasan three years ago. He allowed popular Polish authors, such as Mickiewicz, to be read, more or less expurgated. Above all, he made his courtiers understand that he meant to be the sovereign of one country. Poles have told me that the reception they met with in Russian society at the beginning of the reign, was in curious contrast from its cordiality to the state of things under the old regime. They on their sides were not backward. The great ball given in Warsaw in 1856, to celebrate the close of the Crimean war, was made a national demonstration and the Czar was welcomed as no foreign ruler had ever yet been in Poland. Unhappily that very visit was chosen by Alexander as the occasion for his celebrated speech, "Beware of offending me; I shall know how to be severe." The words were not such as a people ought ever to hear from a newly elected sovereign. The Czar himself seemed conscious of his false position, and looked sad and embarrassed as he pronounced them. They had, no doubt, been inspired by the old Muscovite party, who will for ever refuse to regard Poland as anything but a province and a conquered people. The same influences still prevail at St. Petersburg. It is not very long since Prince Gortchakoff, the ablest member of the Cabinet, told a leading Polish noble, "As long as I live, and have influence, Russia shall never renounce her true strength to adopt so-called progress."

In other words, education and free institutions are regarded by the dominant influence at St. Petersburg as incompatible with the prestige and power of the empire. The view, no doubt, has a certain secondary truth, but it is an additional reason why the Poles, who gain nothing by the military preponderance of Russia, should cling more tenaciously than ever to that idea of national independence which means for them connexion with the west and western civilisation.

Another thing must be remembered. If Alexander II. has been better than his father, he has also never wielded the same power for evil. After the Crimean war a return to the old system was impossible; the Russian prestige had been too severely shaken. Men who had groaned in secret under what was thought the first military power in the world were prepared to assert themselves against the troops who had been routed at Alma, Inkerman, the Tchernaya, and the Mamelon. The Russian army was reduced, and the Russial treasury bankrupt. Nor can the Czar complain that he met no support among his Polish subjects. I pass over the whole history of the Agricultural Society, dissolved because it debated, as sufficiently known in England, and quote a single instance of a single obscure reformer. A certain M. Michel Lempicki, an *emigre* in Paris since 1831, conceived the idea of writing to the Czar about the reforms necessary for the country. He received in reply an invitation to Warsaw and a passport. Arrived at Warsaw he found the old system reviving, and remained unnoticed for two years. Then, as matters were getting worse, he wrote a second letter of advice and remonstrance. This time, in utter disregard of all honourable considerations, he was sent to Siberia. The sentence of condemnation must, I believe, have passed before the Emperor for approval. The case of the nobles of Podolia, imprisoned because they petitioned for administrative union to Poland, is another proof of the spirit in which constitutional suggestions have been met.

In spite of this, the nobles and gentry, who might be supposed to suffer most by misgovernment, are not the class with whom the insurrection originated. There were many reasons for this. "We," a Polish lady once said to me, "are quite willing to meet an educated and well-bred Russian on friendly terms; it is our artizans and mechanics whose hatred of the stranger is so violent that they will have no intercourse with him." Household servants and shoemakers are said to have furnished more recruits proportionately to the insurrection than any other class. Naturally, too, men of the world have been able to estimate the chances of war and politics better than their inferiors; men of substance have feared to lose everything; and moderate men have been willing to hope against hope, and struggle a little longer by petitions and other peaceful demonstrations. The Central Committee, which inaugurated the secret government, and with which the war originated, was a purely democratic body, and for some time hostile to the upper classes. But the Russian government, dreading reform immeasurably more than revolution, has pursued a steady policy of goading the more moderate of its opponents into violent measures. The Grand Duke said openly, on one occasion, that if the nobles supposed they could take up a neutral position, neither for nor against the government, they would find themselves mistaken. As if gentlemen, under any circumstances, could elect to be with the government that had fired upon an unarmed multitude and against the victims. Little by little the upper classes were forced into revolt. When the order was given to the troops to strike all the people without hats, that is, all the lower orders, in case of any disturbance, it became a point of honour to discard hats; at this moment not even a Russian ventures to walk hatted in any Polish town. But the chief reason why the revolt has been universal lies, after all, in the excesses which the Russian troops committed in their first expeditions. Where no good conduct secured a country squire from pillage, burning, or murder, it is scarcely wonderful if he took up arms. With ordinary care the rebellion could never have broken out, with common discipline it would have been suppressed in a week.

I dwell upon these points because the Russian Government attempts to represent the insurrection as the work of the foreign exiles. Nothing can be falser. The Central Committee which first organised the insurrection had some connexion with the democratic emigration in London and Paris; the leading democrats in England, at present do not even know the members of the National Government. The conscription, followed by the infamous telegram that announced all had been carried out quietly, was the sole cause of the revolt. The chances appear so desperate that even in the Central Committee, not a very wise body, the determination to take up arms was carried by only one vote. A few hundred young men, armed with sticks and hiding in the forests in the heart of a Polish winter, are not the forces with which any sane man, *emigre* or not, would care to begin war against the Russian Empire. It was the very hopelessness of the outburst that saved it. The Russians had made no provision for resistance, and their outposts were surprised everywhere. The first feeling of officers and men was satisfaction. Agreeably to Russian practice they would now receive double pay and rations for a campaign of constant and almost bloodless successes. General Uschadoff, at Radom, is said, on good authority, to have supplied the insurgents with arms, and to have made his men fire at a distance in several engagements, that the war might last. Even at this moment the existence and success of the insurrection are little short of miraculous. But there were two sources of weakness in the Russian army on which its commanders had not counted. Alexander II. is eminently, to his honour be it said, a pacific sovereign. He was compelled by the treaty of Paris to reduce his forces, and his own inclination has led him to neglect them. All accordingly had fallen into disorder before the war began. Again the great social changes going on in Russia have altered the relations of officers and men, and made it difficult to enforce subordination. The men frequently drunk, wandered over the country living at free quarters, and murdering in mere revelry or in their anger at some repulse. It was thus, after the affair of Modliborzyce, that they dragged out the proprietor Soliman from the bedside of a young wife just confined, and killed him at their tent fires. It was thus, in the same raid, that they beat the proprietor Gorschkofski about the head with the butt end of their muskets till his life was in danger. For these atrocities, which an adjutant of the Grand Duke, M. Kireff, as it were, sanctioned by his presence, the only punishment inflicted was that one man was put for three days under arrest. After the battle of Chelm, which has been officially denied, the troops, finding they could not carry off their own wounded, put them in a barn and set fire to it. General Kruk told my informant that the screams of the unhappy victims whom the Poles could not deliver were heartrending. At the same time the Russian fugitives murdered proprietor Jentits, whom they met on the road, for refusing to give up his carriage to them. Emmanoff, an officer of the Russian Guards, burned down fourteen houses in the town of Tomaszow, and headed a massacre in which one Russian and seventeen Poles perished simply because the insurgents had been there. He has since been made a general. I myself saw a postal station which had been visited by the troops. They had come there on a scouting expedition, and found a party of the insurgents in the house. The insurgents repulsed them and went away. Two hours later the Russians returned in force and commenced the work of havoc, killing and wounding several persons in the house, breaking all the glass, and stealing everything valuable. A Cossack officer took a bronze clock as his share of the "loot." Next day the postmaster went to the garrison town, and complained to the colonel of the regiment. The colonel acted well—set the son, who had been imprisoned, at liberty, and ordered the articles stolen to be searched for, with the result that a silver basket was recoverd. Fully to understand the significance of this incident, it must be remembered that the postmaster was a government *employe*, and his house a government station, that the scene passed within twenty miles of Warsaw, and that the only offence laid to the sufferer's charge was that he had received armed men whom he could not refuse to admit.

To pass to a few instances where life has not been at stake. The Russian soldiers invariably return to a place where they have been beaten and burn the buildings. They do this with a sort of grim conscientiousness, and I have heard of their extinguishing a fire which had spread to barns where the insurgents had not posted themselves. Latterly they have begun to talk of burning the forests, a crime which would destroy the fuel of unknown generations, and against which it is to be hoped Europe will protest. I know a case in which they visited a fire-proof building set apart for family papers. At the sight of so much writing they decided it must be an office of the National Government, and set fire to all the records accordingly. I once met a gentleman who had been stopped the night before by an outpost. He was kept sixteen hours, searched, interrogated, and dismissed, as nothing suspicious was found upon him, but only half the money in his purse, a rather large sum, was restored to him. I heard of a case in which the Cossacks passed by a garden in which some children were playing with their governess. One of the soldiers shook his fist at them as he went by, and the eldest of the children, a boy of fourteen, shook his fist back. In a moment the garden was filled with troops, and the invaders declared they would carry off the offender to the next town for examination and punishment. Fortunately the father of the family was in the house, and was a cool, sensible man. He went out and parleyed with the troops till an officer came up, then drew up his eight children in file, and asked the officer if he really thought there was any danger from such a family to the Russian government. The officer was a well-conditioned man, cautioned the boy not to provoke soldiers in time of war, and sent the Cossacks about their business.

It is a natural aggravation of the present situation that arrests are often made on mere suspicion. Troops beaten and angry commit disorders on their way back, and then arrest the proprietor by way of justifying themselves. In one instance, a gentleman who had only just returned from Warsaw, where he had been under medical treatment, was plundered one day and imprisoned the next by roving companies because his house lay near the scene of an unsuccessful battle-field. In another case, a young man who lost a hand before by an accident with a reaping-machine, was imprisoned for some weeks on suspicion that he had lost it in the field. Some troops suddenly ordered back to Warsaw from an expedition in which they had hoped for plunder were walking sulkily along the road when they came in sight of a village. The bailiff of a neighbouring proprietor incautiously rode off to announce their approach to the inhabitants, instead of waiting or walking his horse; at the same time, as it was just mid-day, the church bells tolled, and some peasants were seen going home to their dinners. The soldier at once interpreted the bailiff to be an outpost, the church bell a tocsin, the peasants scythemen, and attacked and plundered the village with all the license of war. On Friday, the 14th of August, between five and six o'clock p.m., the two principal streets of Warsaw were filled suddenly with police and military, who arrested every man who looked like a stranger or a traveller. The reason given for this was that the government had cause to apprehend an *emeute*. The real reason was said to be that the police expected to find some of the money lately taken at the affair of Zyrzyn on the persons of the travellers.

In such a state of society, spies of course, abound, and every denunciation is accepted and acted upon. I heard a ludicrous case of a squire, a man of small intellect and less courage, who kept at home from the first outbreak of the insurrection, scarcely daring even to visit his own barns. Some one out of malice, or hoping to make money by him, denounced him to the government as a dangerous man, who disguised the most profound cunning and audacity under an appearance of cowardice and simplicity. He was, of course, arrested, and though his examiners soon found out their mistake, they did not dare to set him free altogether, and he is still called up from time to time for examination. Often the only object in an arrest seems to be that the police may get a bribe. In more serious cases the common procedure is that the accused person is put in solitary confinement for a fortnight. Living in a damp room, having repulsive and bad food, debarred exercise, and with the sentry looking in every quarter of an hour, the strongest man is naturally more or less broken at the end of this term. He is then called up for examination, and has probably prepared himself for the worst. To his surprise, he finds his examiner a polished gentleman, who treats him with the blandest courtesy, apologises for the necessary rigour of a time of war, says that he has had no time to examine papers, and must really ask the prisoner why he is in prison or why he thinks he has been arrested. The accused is probably disconcerted by this reception, and not having expected to be cross-questioned has no story ready, and is uncertain what to say. His statements are confused, very likely contradictory and false. Suddenly the face of his inquisitor changes. "How is this, sir? I trusted you on your honour as a gentleman, and you tell me things I know to be untrue." Then the *procesverbal* is brought up, and the prisoner's statements are compared with the despositions against him. Of course, there are two sides to this question. I can quite imagine that Russian officers are often really anxious to dismiss the unhappy gentleman brought up before them, if the exigencies of the service will allow of it. They probably complain that it is impossible to trust any statement made by the prisoners. The crime in these matters rests with the government, which has turned its officers into detectives, and gives its subjects no choice between renouncing patriotism or veracity. Every Polish gentleman at this moment is, and must be, an insurgent. If the Russian government like to arrest or exterminate the whole class, let it do so by a sweeping measure in the teeth of Europe. But it is useless barbarity and demoralization to deal with these men by asking them to criminate themselves. If even they could do this without involving others, in nine instances out of ten the hardship would be less flagrant.

Neither do I think that a government which has proclaimed with the most revolting cynicism its disregard for the self-respect of its subjects has any reason to complain if they cease to deal with it on ordinary principles. Within the last few weeks torture is said to have been introduced into the prison practice of the citadel of Warsaw. To cite one instance: Wysniecki, who commanded the gendarmerie at Radom, received 400 blows, and in excess of anguish unfortunately made confessions implicating others. General Kostanda, one of the commanders in the district of Kalisch, has made flogging with his own hand his speciality. He once paid a domiciliary visit to an estate and summoned the proprietor to say on his honour whether any arms were concealed there, and whether any insurgents were placed to protect them. The Pole thus interrogated admitted that there was a depôt of rifles in a barn, but stated that there were no insurgents about the place. Some soldiers were sent to carry away the arms, and Kostanda stayed talking. Suddenly the report of a gun was heard. "How, sir, is this your word of houour? There are insurgents, then, about the place. Soldier, bring me a whip." The squire was thrown on the ground, and Kostanda had already administered several strokes with his own hand when he learned that the gun had been discharged by accident. "Ah!" he said, "I have been too hasty. Get up, sir, and shake hands." The victim naturally declined. "What! you are sulky; you bear me a grudge. Soldiers, tie his hands, and take him to the citadel." At the time I heard the story the gentleman was still a prisoner; and Kostanda, it may be mentioned, is not a mere rough soldier, but has mixed largely in society, and is so far sensitive to opinion that he wrote lately to the *Illustration* to deny (falsely, as it turned out) the reported mutilation of a French officer. Women, of course, bear their part in the sufferings of the war. I know of one case in which a young lady of about twenty was killed because a wounded insurgent was found in the house. The last worst outrage of all is, of course, neither unknown nor unfrequent, but the subject is too horrible to be dwelt upon.

I confess that to me these outrages upon self-respect out weigh all other offences in enormity, and I believe there are few continental gentlemen who would not prefer a bullet to a blow. As however, there is an extreme, perhaps a morbid regard for mere animal life in England, I add a few instances of the treatment of the wounded and prisoners. My first I take from the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, quoted in the *Bell* (*Kolokol*) of July 10. It is the story of the Russian officer who had captured the wounded chief Sierakofski and twenty followers without resistance. "We approached the the forest," he says, "and were going slowly. A non-commissioned officer came up to me and said, 'Your nobility, in case of attack, must we kill them?' 'Is this Asia,' cried Sierakafski, 'that such orders are demanded aloud?' I explained to him that the soldiers did not consider them as prisoners of war, and that they only regarded them as brigands, and that not without reason. His wounds, though they must ultimately have proved fatal, did not protect Sierakofski from being hanged at Wilna. The case of the "children of Warsaw" at Rubsczewiee is one of the most appalling in history. A company more than a hundred strong of boys and young men was dining in a large room, and had neglected to put outposts. Suddenly they were surprised by an overpowering Russian force. Resistance was hopeless. They were ordered to strip off their clothes and hand them to the soldiers. When his was done a general massacre commenced, in which the greater number perished or were murdered. In one case, that of a boy of fourteen, the soldiers near him had not the heart to strike him till they were ordered by one of the officers. Then he received a bayonet thrust through the shoulder, but survived it, and is, I believe, in a fair way of recovery. I have mentioned one case in which the Russians burned their own wounded as a proof of their demoralisation. Naturally they are not more gentle to their enemies. They give as a rule no quarter on the field of battle, partly because, as in the Crimea, they are commonly drunk when they fight. But they often return the next day and carry off any wounded they may find to hospitals. It was on one of the occasions, after a skirmish at Tyscowce, that finding themselves pursued, they renewed the tragedy of Chelm, this time on their prisoners, and burned them in the barn of Tuszapy.

I dwell upon these things not, Heaven knows, from any desire to accumulate black charges against the Russian nation, but because the causes of the revolt are in anarchy of this kind, as much at variance with the laws of war as with those of humanity. The nation was discontented because it was badly governed; it is fighting now because its only chance of safety is in arms. A district where the insurgents are in force is comparatively safe; the Russians are forced to keep in the towns instead of spreading over the country, and are held in check by a wholesome fear of reprisals. Once let the last the insurgent band be destroyed, and a corporal will be the representative of law in every village. No doubt the war is maintained at a fearful cost of blood and money. But the Poles weigh death in the field against death in prison or in the Russian service, and prefer the former; against the cost of buying arms and ammunition they set off a partial exemption from plunder and an entire freedom from Russian taxation. These reasons make me believe that the struggle will be protracted till the last possible moment.

The organization which has achieved such wonders hitherto is, I believe, unparalleled in history for completeness and efficiency. In two points only, perhaps, has the secret government failed. It tried to forbid all railway travelling—the prohibition was a foolish one, and the Poles, though they have more than once broken up isolated parts of the railways, have not been able to hinder the constant passage of trains. Secondly, as a part of this attempt, they ordered all railway officials to resign their places. They did so, but as the Russians retorted with a threat of imprisoning all who could not give a satisfactory reason for their resignation, the strike had to be given up. Bating these points, however, the success of the secret government has been little short of miraculous. It collects its own taxes, and it prevents the Russians from receiving a farthing. There is a dramatic story, for which I will not vouch, that the Grand Duke himself was one day summoned to pay ten thousand roubles (about 1,600*l.*) as his share of the income-tax. He sent an aide-de-camp with the money to the house indicated, and of course ordered the police to surround it secretly. The officer was presented to an old man who took the bank notes, left the room to fetch a receipt, and did not return. When the police were at last called in, it appeared that the room was occupied by a governess who gave lessons elsewhere, and the landlord disclaimed all knowledge of the old man. It is added that when the officer made his excuses to the Grand Duke, he found that the receipt had already been forwarded to the palace. That the Russians should be unable to collect in a city like Warsaw, where at this moment they have something like a soldier to every three inhabitants, may seem even more wonderful. But they are met everywhere with a dogged refusal. If they distrain, in the first place, it collects a crowd, and may cause an *émeute*; in the next place, no one will buy the property thus brought into the market. Of course this state of things cannot last for ever; but even Mouravieff was almost baffled by this spirit in Lithuania, and was reduced to putting up the cattle seized at nominal prices, such as 3s. for a cow, when the peasants often bought them in for the proprietors. Meanwhile, in Poland Proper the police profess to give no passports until the Russian taxes are paid. One of my friends told me notwithstanding that he should soon see me in England. "As soon as it is known," he said, "that I wish to leave the country, some official will bring me a receipt for the taxes I have never paid, duly drawn out and attested, for the sake of a gratuity, and I shall not even have the trouble of applying for it."

A second proof of the efficient working of the National Government is to be found in the postal system it has organised. When I started on my visit to the seat of war I procured two passports. The first, from "the Prefect of Warsaw," simply stated, "The bearer is allowed to visit the army of the Congress," giving my name and quality as a British subject below. The second ran thus; "The Prefect of —— (a provincial city) instructs all the national authorities, as well civil as military, that they are to give all possible assistance to the bearer of the present travelling in the interest of the national cause. The national stations are bound to supply two horses and a britschka. The present advice is good for fifteen days." While I remained in Russia Poland I was so entirely among friends that probably I could have got on without using this document. But when I crossed the frontier I came into a part of Gallicia where I had no acquaintance, and where I believe there were no ordinary means of procuring anything better than a peasant's waggon. Thanks to my passport I accomplished a difficult journey in the shortest time possible, meeting everywhere with the most cordial reception. And it must be remembered that whatever may be said of Russian Poland, the power of the National Government in Austrian Poland is purely one of opinion. Only the educated classes are with it, and it certainly could not enforce any system of so-called terrorism upon these in the face of the Austrian police and with the peasantry hostile. I will just add that as my passports were numbered 947 and 806 respectively, the business done in this way must be considerable. In fact, at one large station I was told that the horses were worked to death.

I have dwelt on these points, the taxation and postal questions, because I think they best exhibit the real strength of the national government. Nothing short of universal and absolute success would sustain it in these matters. But its power in other resperts is very remarkable. It learns the Russian plans almost as soon as they are conceived, and gets the earliest information of military operations on either side. If it forbids an *émeute* all is peaceable; and no one doubts that if it ordered one the streets of the town designated would run with blood. Not long ago the Russian Government bought two houses in one of the principal streets of Warsaw, the Cracow Boulevard, with the intention of demolishing them, as they were unsightly and interferred with artillery practice in time of civil disturbance. The National Government forbade any one to remove them, and the work has had to be done by soldiers, whom the Warsaw municipality is fined to pay. It has regulated the dress of ladies, and they obey; it has forbidden amusements, and there are none. Take, again, the moral aspects of the late seizure of notes at the Warsaw Bank. The *employes* concerned in that daring adventure were quiet, respectable men, who had grown old in the routine of office, and who would have shuddered some years ago at the bare thought that they could ever betray their trust. They forfeited pensions and personal safety by the attempt. Rely upon it the mental struggle must have been most cruel, but they obeyed none the less. The whole was done in broad day-light, and no research has discovered the actors in the spoil.

There is, of course, a dark side to this power of the National Government in the material means by which it is sustained, and in the interests of the Poles themselves I do not wish to extenuate it. I know of no martyrdom more splendid than that of the unarmed crowd shot down before their ruler's house in February, 1861; I believe nothing in history surpasses the heroism of the last year's struggle; and I regret all the more that such a cause has ever exchanged the cross and the sword for the dagger of the assassin. Of course, even this must not be exaggerated. There is no "terrorism" in the common sense to control public opinion, for all classes are unanimous. I have talked with some fifty gentlemen at least, and have heard only one language, "We did not begin the insurrection," perhaps, "We did not desire it, but it has been forced upon us, and we will fight it out." In fact, where the priests, the women, the gentry, the students, and the middle classes generally, are all equally fervid, it would be strange indeed if the enthusiasm were not national. But, as in every society, there are men of exceptional infamy who care only to obtain the best price for their services, the National Government, while it leaves the soldiers who fight against it to the chance of war, and the judges and ordinary police who condemn or arrest its partizans to the judgment of their own consciences, thinks itself entitled to inflict death upon traitors and spies. The trials are, of course, secret—how could they be otherwise?—but it is professed that all possible care is taken to collect evidence on both sides. Still, it stands to reason that this system is insufficient. In one of its last bulletins the National Government clears the memory of a certain Michael Brobrowski, whom it hanged last June, and regrets that it has not been able to bring his denouncers to justice. About a month ago, an official list was published in the Cracow newspapers of ten persons declared to be Russian spies, mostly procuresses, or low publicans. One of these solemnly denied the charge in a spirited public answer some day later. In these cases the first publication was, of course meant only as a warning, but in the excited state of public opinion it might easily have produced dangerouse consequences. Colonel Leichte, a Russian victim, had introduced torture in the citadel. The case of the Grand Marshal Domejko at Wilna is of European notoriety. As representative of the nobles, he was summoned by Mouravieff to sign an address to the Emperor. He refused, but under threat of instant deportation to Siberia, not only complied, but tried to procure signatures. Poles, of course, regarded him as guilty of high treason to his country and his order. A case which happened during my stay at Warsaw is curious, because both parties attempted to hush it up; the Poles from a feeling that they had gone too far, the Russians from a fear of exposing their weakness. A Polish usurer was applied to by the collector of the national taxes. He kept the man in conversation while his wife sent the servant for the Russian police. By one story, but I think a false one, the collector was almost instantly condemned to to death. Anyhow, next morning, the usurer, his wife, his servant, and their dog were found stabbed, though I believe a guard had been set on the house. Both parties now spread the story that the murder had been committed for private purposes by a lodger in the house. Probably the lodger was, in fact, guilty; but as the money found upon him was in packets of consecutive notes, as if freshly drawn from a bank, while it is the custom of Polish money-lenders to keep no money in hand except the little that comes in casually, the best-informed foreigners believed that the murder was a political crime. It is needless to show what utter demoralisation among people and police such practices must lead to. During my stay in Warsaw a man was found dead in the suburb of Praga with a butcher's knife near him, the murder in this case being probably a private one. The police, however, arrested all the butchers of the district, twenty-eight in number, and tested them by the ludicrous method of finding out whether the action of the heart was sensibly increased when they were told of the charge against them. It so happened that fourteen were designated in this way for the citadel. Conceive any respect for justice existing in a country where such scenes are possible. In fact, both parties are desperate. Yet, as I have dealt hardly with the Poles in this matter, I will mention one instance in which I think their conduct was thoroughly within bounds. A Russian settler in Poland occupied himself with transmitting reports against his neighbours to government. He received a warning that if he persisted in this conduct he would be punished, but he persisted none the less. One day a company of insurgents appeared before his doors, arrested and marched him off, telling him to prepare for death. He was marched about for two days in this way, and then sent back with a hint that he had better not provoke a third visit. The lesson has been sufficient. After all said, the Russian government, which has filled Polish society with spies, has no right to complain if assassins are employed against it. Of the two evils, the former, which strikes at the roots of all veracity and self-respect, is surely the more loathsome and terrible.

Where the National Government has been least successful to my mind is in the conduct of the war. I do not deny the one broad and startling result that the insurrection commenced seven months ago hopelessly, and is now able to hold its own against more than doubled forces in at least three provinces. But I think there has been a want of plan and concert in the military operations and a disposition to fritter away irreparable time in countermarches and skirmishes. The first fault is partly in consequence of the composition of the government. In its first beginning it was, as I have stated, a purely democratic body. When the war had begun, the influence of the nobles and gentry, without whose co-operation nothing could be done, began to make itself felt, and the nomination of Langiewicz as dictator was really a small *coup d'etat*, intended to substitute an aristocratic nominee for a popular council. Unhappily, the move had been made too soon, Langiewicz was driven out of the country, and the present executive council is a mixed body, in which the democratic element preponderates by number and the aristocratic by influence. All active dissensions is suspended in presence of the common danger, but either, side watches the other a little jealously. In particular, the democrats are careful to avert the danger of a second dictatorship, and they are even said to have slurred over an important victory by one of their best generals, Jezioranski, for fear he should rise upon his reputation into supreme power. This feeling, of course, maintains the partisan character of the war. Still, I have little doubt that a man of first-rate capacity would overcome these jealousies, which are common to every free country. The preference for a guerilla war, as such, has arisen, I believe, partly from a keen remembrance of the damage sustained by Langiewicz's defeat, and a disposition not to stake all on a cast, but still more from a wish to gain time, in the hopes of European intervention. Till quite lately it has been confidently believed throughout Poland that France would interpose if the rebellion could hold its own. With whom the responsibility of having excited these hopes rests after-history must determine, I am inclined to think that the sanguine temper of the exiles, attaching an undue importance to public opinion, has been the chief source of the fatal delusion.

But if the insurgents have a little thrown away the advantages of numbers, local knowledge, and a friendly population, it must be remembered that they have to contend against unparalled defficulties in the way of obtaining supplies and recruits. What ever may have been the case at first, Austria is now almost as hostile as Prussia to the movement, most of the employes are in the Russian pay, and the soldiers quartered in Galicia—themselves Galicians—are bitterly against what they are taught to regard

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* Here and everywhere I can give no names. In the present state of Poland any person known to have given me information would be liable to imprisonment or transportation.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

an aristocratic movement. I have heard of their refusing a large bribe to let a supply of powder pass. The result is that a rifle costs the insurgents eight times its price from the manufacturer. Latterly they have obtained a certain supply from the Russian officials themselves; but even these guns, which are of inferior make, cost forty roubles a piece, about 6*l.* 5*s.* The great want of all is of cartridges. General Kruk was unable to follow up his victory at Chrusline for this sole reason, and his antagonist, Colonel Mednikoff, is said to have commenced his despatch to General Cruszcheff with the words, "I do not know why I am not a prisoner." Again, the material of the troops is very unequal. There are very few foreigners among them, three English, a few French and Hungarians, one or two Italians, and none from other countries. Poles who have served in the French foreign legion or in the Hungarian war of 1848-49, are the backbone of the army. There is no want of recruits, and it is said that the National Government has 40,000 now on its lists whom it could call into the field if it had arms for them. Of these the gentlemen, who must always, unfortunately, be few, are the most reliable. A tradesman or a peasant can go back to his home after a defeat with comparative safety, and perhaps with no great sense of shame. But a gentleman joins the ranks in a hopeless cause till death. The moral effect of this in welding the classes together has been admirable. "I have always been a democrate hitherto," said a Pole to one of my informants, a foreign resident, "but the conduct of our gentlemen has converted me. These men know how to die." Recruits from the middle classes are enthusiastic, but are said to want stamina and ready pluck. The hope of the leaders, therefore, rests in the peasantry. These were at first indifferent and distrustful of opposing the government. But gradually the war spirit has reached them, and (in Poland Proper) they are taking up arms and freely. In Posen they have been ready from the first, but wish to begin by fighting their natural enemies, the Prussians. It is said that in one district alone, that of Lublin, 2,000 peasants have lately been enrolled. A romantic story lately circulated in Cracow, of a peasant who had joined the insurgents with his wife, his daughter, and his daughter's betrothed. The detachment was attacked the moment it crossed the frontier; the father, mother, and lover fell in fight, and the daughter, already wounded, was only saved by an officer who saw her sex. Generally it is these frontier battles which are most fatal to the rebellion. The recruit who, perhaps, cannot even handle his gun, is helpless and panic-stricken when he finds himself suddenly in presence of an overwhelming force.

During my visit to the disturbed districts I saw one division of insurgents first on march and afterwards at halt. It consisted of two regiments, 500 and 420 strong respectively, which were then going towards the frontier to protect the entry of new companies and to collect recruits. From a fourth to a third were cavalry, mounted mostly on rough country horses, and about the same number scythemen, who were, of course, exclusively peasants. Their baggage and sick, together only occupying about six carts, might have satisfied Sir Charles Napier's love of simplicity. The men were comparatively veterans, and looked bronzed and soldier-like, marching a little roughly, it is true, but still in good humour and with fair precision. Dress and arms were as various as the owner's fancy and means; thick military cloaks and attempted uniforms alternating with shooting coats, common frock coats, and the linen shirts of the peasantry; while the rifles were from every conceivable factory, and those who had the means showed revolvers. I walked about two miles with them, and can testify that they stepped out well at the rate of nearly four miles an hour. Head-quarters at the halting place were, of course, in the house of the village squire; and the dangerous guests were welcomed with a cordiality which could not be mistaken. Our host afterwards told me that he had two sons in the service. Before I left one of the commanding officers carried me into the drawing-room, where I found a general gathering, and the health of England and Queen Victoria was drunk with all the honours. It made me sad to think that the men with whom I was then talking, and whom I saw in the highest spirits clustered round the dinner table or the piano, were only the forlorn hope of an almost desperate cause. One of them was a boy of only fourteen, but I was told a capable soldier. Their discipline was said to be very good, and their commanders were devout, God-fearing men, who repressed all disorders. The one I saw most of had a medal of the virgin round his neck, and they had sent word to the priest of a neighbouring village to deliver the troops an address as they passed through.

In truth, the only consolation any man can draw from this deplorable struggle is that its results are ennobling a whole generation. I said once to a friend that it was impossible to mix in Polish society and not observe the general tone of exaltation that prevaded it. "Call it rather resignation," he replied; "it was exaltation at the beginning: it has now penetrated and became a part of the character." M. de Mazade mentions the answer given by the women of a small town when the Russians summoned them to withdraw:—"Here the wives die by the side of husbands, and the children by side of their fathers." Such answers, and still more such actions, are the common-places of Polish life at present, where the duties of tending the wounded, sheltering the proscribed and fugitive, supplying food and clothing to the patriotic armies, are carried on fearlessly every day in the very shadow of death. Weighing all dispassionately, considering what life is in countries where there is no freedom, and where only vicious pleasures are tolerated, I can scarcely find it in my heart to pity the young who are growing up as it were within a charmed circle where only duties and heroism enter. I can conceive no more sacred household than that which trains its women to be sisters of mercy, and no better occupation for men than a war for a just cause, unstained by any hope of plunder or of the marshal's bâton. It is not these people I pity, it is the future survivors of the noble army of martyrs, it is the country and Europe that are losing them. In a struggle like the present it is always the bravest and most pure-hearted who fall first. What, in God's name, is to become of Poland if she be pacified or even set free next year, with the loss of half her ablest and best gentlemen? What is to become of us and of the cause of order in Europe, if we let the Cossack trample down a civilisation based, like our own, on the spirit of freedom, chivalry, and Christianity? Even our last political watchword of brotherhood in Christ, the principle of non-intervention, will sound a little strangely over a nation's grave.

At this moment the insurrection is, perhaps, stronger than ever. It occupies the country in the provinces of Lublin, Radom, and Warsaw, and the Russians only garrison the towns and make razzias. In a week's travel through the country I only saw Russian troops once, and then in a town. The Russian government is almost bankrupt, and only maintains a silver circulation in Warsaw by supplying the tradesmen with change to a given amount (10 roubles) every day. In the country notes are issued almost at pleasure by the Jews or local companies. The Russian army numbers 250,000 men in Poland and the old provinces, and can barely hold its own. The Guards have been sent down from St. Petersburgh. It will take several months before the conscripts, whose levy was lately decreed, can be enrolled, disciplined, or marched to the frontier. However much, therefore, Prince Gortchakoff may bluster, he must yield to anything like a serious threat. If we cannot interfere in the interest of justice and mercy, we are at least, warranted by the treaty of Vienna, in which Russia contracted with us to grant "a representation and national institutions" to the Grand Duchy of Warsaw as defined by the treaty of Tilsit. The one thing necessary at present is to stop the effusion of blood instantly. That the Poles will never consent to lay down their arms and surrender at discretion is quite certain, but that they will accept an armistice under European guarantee is undoubted. If they do not, or if, having accepted it, they reject reasonable terms, their blood must be upon their own heads. But the common belief that they will accept no terms short of the limit 1772 is, I think, a mistaken one. The Central Committee, which conducted the war until the dictatorship of Langiewicz, stated in a letter to the *Kolokol* that they recognised the right of each province to decide the question of union for itself. This would probably exclude Volhynia, Podolia, Kiew, and the old Polish Ukraine. As regards Lithuania, the western part of which is thoroughly Polish, while the eastern portions have been Russianised, there might be greater difficulty, but surely none insuperable to diplomacy. The aristocratic section of the National Government would, I have some ground to believe, be accessible to reason, and would probably accept any fair compromise, such as a division of the territory, or even a customs and passport union, for the sake of procuring solid practical independence to Poland Proper. Of course the Poles desire better terms than these; but the kingdom of Italy is sufficient that a nation may be satisfied, or at least quieted, with something short of its legitimate aspirations. Besides the Russians, who are weak in Poland Proper, could certainly hold their own frontier against such an enemy. Meanwhile, blood is flowing, and it will be difficult for us to wash our hands of it if we neglect a single means of legitimate influence that can be used in the victim's behalf. At present, the threat of recalling our ambassador would almost certainly be sufficent. Six months hence the armies and the fleets of the Western Powers may be insufficient to restore the dead to life and Europe will be poorer by one people.

THE LIONS FOR NELSON'S MONUMENT.

(*Times, August* 25.)

No animal has been more hardly used than the British Lion. His tail and mane and whiskers have been so pulled, he has been so poked up, made to rear and roar, to lash his sides or lie down with the lamb, as the occasion might require, by every common-place poet, orator, painter, and sculptor that it is difficult to believe the beast more heroic than his showman. Vulgar art has thrust its head into his mouth so often that one can hardly believe his being approached with reverence by art of a worthier order.

But of all British lions Nelson's British lion seemed the most ill-fated. To be quartered at the base of that Trafalgar-square column might have been thought bad enough. To be so long waited for made matters worse, to be squabbled over Session after Session in the House of Commons aggravated even the misery of being waited for. We are afraid to look back to the time when the hapless animal was first planned, or to guess how many generations of the famous "man and boy" have passed away since the pedestals were first raised for his reception. It is a far cry back even to the year when Lord John Manners, weary of delay, commissioned the greatest of animal painters, Sir Edwin Landseer, to design the lion in question. The wisdom of this commission was contested. It was true that Sir Edwin had vanquished every animal he had encountered. His chief triumph, however among wild things had been over the red deer. Of lions and such fierce felines the only trial he had made was in his picture of Van-Amburgh, painted for the Duke of Wellington, and in his Dead Lion, stretched, gaunt and ghastly, among the desert sands. Then Sir Edwin's weapon was the pencil not the moddelling-tool, and his field of fight was not the clay, but the canvas.

The greatest men in the arts had been great both as painters and sculptors; but they belonged to times when the division of labour was unknown, and had received an education which brought the practice of all the arts alike within the grasp of hand and mind.

Even to those who looked at the commission from a more hopeful point of view, who had the fullest confidence in the power of Sir Edwn Landseer to master lions as well as stags, and to wield the modelling stick after a while as consumately as the camel hair pencil, this essay in a new material of a great artist no longer in the fulness of health and strength was a matter of anxiety. The lions did not appear. Parliament waxed impatient, and took to chaffing and baiting Mr. Cowper on the subject. Mr. Cowper explained that Sir Edwin was studying lions at the Zoological-gardens, and people said such study ought to have preceded, not followed the commission. Everyone who know Sir Edwin knows how sensitive he is to opinion, and his friends felt that this sort of thing was not likely to improve his lion. We were told, however, that the work was going steadily on in one of the many rooms included under the roof of Baron Marochetti's enormous studio. The place had been chosen rather for the benefit of clay than of counsel or co-operation; for Baron Marochetti held himself studiously aloof, and never even entered the room in which Sir Edwin was at work alone, for months daily, as long as daylight lasted. At last it was whispered that the British Lion was done, and within the last eight or ten days some friends and critics have been admitted to the studio where the design has been modelled. For them all doubts are resolved, all anxieties at an end. Sir Edwin's lion in clay is as masterly a work as the world would expect a lion of his on canvas to be. Only one lion has been modelled. A slight variation in treatment will enable the artist to adapt this one design to his four pedestals. The completed statue is not much above the size of a large full-grown lion, as we know the king of beasts in confinement. Probably it is not a bit larger than a magnificent specimen of Felis Leo in the natural state. The action is the simplest, but grandest; one natural to the animal and right royal, as the action of the lion at the feet of Nelson should be. He is couchant, with his massive arms extended straight before him; his huge head, calm in the consciousness of might, erect, and watchful, but with no anger nor defiance, except that which is inseparable from such strength.

The modelling of the head will at once strike every one who sees this noble design. Into this Sir Edwin has thrown all his unequalled power as a master of animal physiognomy, and his rapid pencil never rendered the subtle curvatures of bony and muscular surface, the delicacies of light and shadow, and the secrets of expression with more consummate skill on the canvas than they are here given by modelling tool and hand together in the clay. The difficulties of the mane and the shaggy fringe which extends along the fore part of the animal have been managed with great judgment. They are treated in broad and simple masses, with no abuse of the opportunity which such a fell of hair affords for tricky display.

Altogether, we are at a loss to find a parallel for this lion of Sir Edwin Landseer's in any monumental lion now extant. Looking first to acient works, its naturalism takes it out of the pale of comparison with the Egyptian lions of the Campidoglio or the lions of the Assyrian friezes. The great lion of Cnidos, now in the British Museum, is in too fragmentary, a state for fair judgment. Among modern lions that of Canova is immeasurably inferior. Thorwaldsen's lion, erected near Lucerne as the well imagined monument of the Swiss Guards who fell in defence of Louis XVI., derives so much of its effect from the site and the subject commemorated, and is treated so entirely in subordination to the ideal aim of the monument that we can hardly measure the noble animal, wounded and dying, but defending its banner to the last, with Sir Edwin's lion, in the full mastery of its calm and watchful strength, thoroughly naturalistic in its points, from grestest to smallest, with only so much modification as is necessary to fit natural forms for monumental purposes.

The lion which Sir Edwin has completed will not be the actual one cast in bronze for the pedestals of Trafalgar-square. The actual lions of the monuments will be 20 feet long, instead of between six and seven, with all their other dimensions enlarged in proportion. The huge model of one of these 20 foot lions is now being built up to scale in clay, and when it is completed Sir Edwin will have an opportunity of restudying his design in the size in which it is to be executed, and of making any modifications in his first model that the enlargement may render necessary. This done with one lion, a slight turn of the head, the movement of a limb, or the shifting of a paw, will give variety and life to the group, still preserving that harmony of action and character required for so large a monument. The different points of view from which the four lions will appear when looked at in combination would of themselves give a great variety of effect even to the same design four times repeated without variation.

In the same studio with this grand finished model are disposed about the walls two sketches in oil and four in craoyn, life-size, of lions—the fruits we presume, of that study in the Zoological gardens which was laughed at in the House of Commons. The laughter should see in these sketches the result of the labours they thought in good taste to deride. But, looking from them to the model, we do not feel that Sir Edwin's power has been crippled by an unfamiliar material. Long known as the greatest of living animal painters,—and, indeed, if Rubens had not painted his lion hunts and wolf hunts the greatest painter of animals known to the art, —Sir Edwin Landseer will, if the finished monument carry out the qualities of his design, be entitled to the praise of having given to the world one of the grandest examples of animal sculpture and at the same time the only worthy conception of that much abused, but still noble quadruped, the British Lion.

A HILL CAMPAIGN IN PROSPECT.

(*Mofussilite, October* 6.)

His Excllency The Viceroy has given his consent to a hill campaign in view to punishing the fanatical Hindostanies of Sitana and their friends the Judoonsl who for some time past, have committed actf of aggression against British subjects for which reparation is now demanded.

A Correspodent writes to us from the frontier, that orders have been received for the immediate assembly of a force fully equipped for hill warfare, but the rendezvous was not named. Perhaps, he thought we knew all about it, but we plead ignorance, and must be content to infer that Eusufzaie will be the rendezvous of one portion of the force, and upper Hazara that of the other: for "the Guides" have for some time past been blockading the passes into the Pesha-volley, whilst troops watch the attack from Hazara near Umb. Rennie's Seikhs have probably reached their distination, and we leant that the 13th Bengal Cavalry have also moved from Rawul Pindee to Abbotabad. Thus the pawns are moving on the board.

Now although this is essentially a little war, yet in the present disturbed state of Affghanistan it would take very little to light a mighty flame amongst the hill tribes in general, and Government cannot be free from anxiety in regard to the result of the expedition, until it becomes a matter of History as a fresh example of the success of our frontier troops So much depends upon the leader that we ourselves are desirou of learning to what Officer Government confides the duty, in the room of Sir Neville Chamberlain whose resignation is so currently reported as to leave but very small doubt of the truth thereof. Whoever may be "the coming man will have a burden of responsibility, requiring much care and tact. All eyes will be upon him. We have heard Colonel Wilde C. B. named, and we believe we do not injure the reputation of any officers in the P. I. Force when we express the belief that he is the most fit successor to Brigadier-General Sir Neville Chamberlain K. C. B., for the Brigadiership of that Force, and that his antecedents mark him as particulerly well-qualified to command in the forthcoming campaign.

We hold it to be a necessity that the commander shall not be without personal knowledge of the frontier. In saying so, we mean no disparagement to Major-General Garyoch, whose abilities as a Commander in Europeon warfare, may be of the very highest order, but it must be patent to every one that a campaign can only be efficiently conducted when the leader knows what he has to expect in opposition, the arrangements necessary against every contingency, and the character of the troops fighting under him, *who must have confidence in him.*

It is quite possible that the Major-General holds the opinion generally shared by Officers on first arrival in India, that native soldiers are an incubus, and that European troops are necessary. For Hill warfare European troops are quite out of place, and we trust that the only Europeans engaged will be the few Officers necessary to lead their men. Although these political eruptions for a while disturb the peace of the frontier they are not in our opinion any drawback: for troops, like bull dogs, require blooding occasionally, and bursts of religious antagonism are, by no means, evil to our rule. In the frontier regiments and indeed in most of the Native regiments, there are many border men to whom a blood feud is a safety valve as well as to us—and as the scabbared has been thrown away, we feel sure that Pathan, Sheikh and Hindoo will rival one another in gallantry.

Our correspondent informs us that the rebels—for such we consider Hindoostanies absquatulated in mountains—are fortifying their position and have determined to fight it out. A good resolution, a better death than a hangman's rope or massacre in cold blood—for they do not deserve quarter, and we trust will get none, for we understand that the black sheep of Hindoostan are assembled there with emissaries in half the cities under our rule, and it will be a practical lesson every where if the lot can be exterminated. The late Colonel Mackeson urged upon Government many years ago the advisability of holding troops in that quarter. He itched (if we may use such expression) to clear Sitana then, for he foresaw that the then small colony would increase, and he was hardly removed from amongst us, when a Native Doctor at Patna was detected in a treasonable correspondence, with Sitana and this under current connexion was found to have extensive ramifications, all through Upper India.

The time is at hand for a decisive blow which shall reverberate at Cabool. It will be invaluable in our relations with that Court, and we are satisfied that the Judoons and their friends will regret before many days having annoyed us instead of their other neighbours. We wish the expedition every success and will not fail to record its exertions.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 10th September 1863.

At a General Court Martial re-assembled at Lucknow, on the thirteenth (13) day of July 1863, Ensign Anthony Prichard Hutchinson, of the 23rd Regiment of Foot; and Ensign Edward Austin Kenny, of the 27th Regiment of Foot, were arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—That he, the said Anthony Prichard Hutchinson, on the eighth day of October 1862, being an Officer of Her Majesty's British Army serving in India, did at Putpurgunge, a place in India, situated at a distance of upwards of one hundred and twenty English miles from the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay, respectively, commit Rape, by having sexual intercourse with Buchonee, the wife of Gungow, without her consent; and that he, the said Edward Austin Kenny, being an Officer of her Majesty's British Army, serving in India, at the time and place aforesaid, was present, and intentionally aided and abetted the said Anthony Prichard Hutchinson, in the commission of the Rape aforesaid, which was committed in consequence of such abetment, as aforesaid.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the 1st Prisoner, Ensign Anthony Prichard Hutchinson, of the 23rd Regiment of Foot, is Not Guilty of the charge preferred against him, and he is accordingly acquitted thereof.

The Court is of opinion that the 2nd Prisoner, Ensign Edward Austin Kenny, is Not Guilty of the charge preferred against him, and he is accordingly acquitted thereof.

A. N. Campbell, Colonel,
48th Regiment, President.

Lucknow 17th July 1863.

"Approved and Confirmed."
Hugh Rose, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Simla, 4th August 1863.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
E. Haythorne, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

Head Quarters, Simla, 10th September 1863.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Lucknow on Wednesday, the first day of July 1863, Ensign Edward Austin Kenny, of the 27th Regiment of Foot; and Ensign Antony Prichard Hutchinson, of the 23rd Regiment of Foot, were arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—That he the said Edward Austin Kenny on the (8) eighth day of October 1862, being an Officer of Her Majesty's British Army serving in India, did at Putpurgunge, a place in India, situated at a distance of upwards of one hundred and twenty English miles from the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay respectively, commit Rape, by having sexual intercourse with Nindnee, the Wife of Buldee, without her consent; and that the said Anthony Prichard Hutchinson, being an Officer of Her Majesty's British Army serving in India, at the time and place aforesaid, was present, and intentionally aided and abetted the said Edward Austin Kenny in the commission of the Rape aforesaid, which was committed in consequence of such abetment, as aforesaid.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the Prisoner Ensign Edward Austin Kenny, of the 27th Regiment of Foot, is Not Guilty of the charge preferred against him, and he is accordingly acquitted thereof.

The Court is of opinion that the Prisoner Ensign Anthony Prichard Hutchinson, of the 23rd Regiment of Foot, is not guilty of the charge preferred against him, and he is accordingly acquitted thereof.

A. N. Campbell, Colonel.
48th Regiment, President.

Lucknow, 10th July 1863.

Revised Finding.—The Court having attentively reconsidered the whole of the evidence as well as the observations of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, adheres most respectfully to its former Finding.

A. N. Campbell, Colonel,
48th Regiment, President.

Lucknow, 14th August 1863.

"Approved and Confirmed"
Hugh Rose, General,
Commander-in-Chief, in India.

Simla, 25th August 1863.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
E. Haythorne, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

Auction Announcements

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, the following:—

Few Gilt Frames for Looking Glasses.
46 Bunches of False Pearls.
6 Kegs of Iron Nails.
8 White, Green and Gilt Tea-services.
3 White and Gilt Dessert, &c. &c.
20 Elephant Guns, &c. &c.

Also.
On Account of the Underwriters.

No. 3 I P W { 2 Large sized Mirrors in Gilt Frames (1 broken,) landed damaged ex "Dover Court" from London.

On account and risk of Shaw Lulloobhoy Manockchund and Thucker Narayen Sewjee and by order of Messrs. Nowrojee Eduljee & Co.

14 Cases of Paper.

And

On account and risk of Ruzubally Jeevabhoy, and by order of Messrs. Nowrojee Eduljee & Co.

9 Cases of Steel.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at the Godown No. 293 on the Mamadavie Road, near the Karacoova, a large quantity of Brass and Copper Ware, &c., on account of and risk of Shaw Vullubram Atmaram and by order of Vundravundass Jumnadass, the same consists of large and small Cooking Pots, Water Pots, Frying Pans, Culleaders, Lottas, Cups and Saucers, Trays, &c. &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE, CARVED SHOP FURNITURE, GLASS PORCELAIN AND PLATED-WARE, HANGING ARGAND LAMPS, WALLSHADES, &c., IN No. 25, MEADOW STREET, FORT, (NEXT TO MEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY MILLINER.)

On SATURDAY, the 24th and on MONDAY, the 26th instant, and if necessary on the following day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will submit to sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at No. 25, Meadow Street, Fort, the property of the late Dossa Samjee, deceased, and by order of Samjee Laljee, the same comprises Cut Glassware, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, Tea and Dessert Sets, Cut Quart, Pint and Claret Decanters, Sets of Plated Dish Covers, Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet, Pickle, Liquor and Egg Frames, Toast Racks, Bread Baskets, Tea Sets, Single and Chamber Candlesticks, Butter Pots, Bottle Stands, Pewter and Brass Tea Pots and Kettles, Wire Covers, English Tin Foot Baths and Tubs, Plated and Bronze 6 Light Double, and Single Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, with Drops, Reading Lamps, Opera Glasses, Plated Double, Treble, and Single Branched Wallshades with Cut Shades, Pans, Drops, and Brackets, several pairs, of first and second size Glass Bottomed Globe Lamps, Mahogany Toilet Glasses, Table Covers, Carpet Bags, Bridles, Sets of Plated Spoons and Forks, Cutlery by Harrison and Howson &c. Candles, one new Side Saddle, Hydrabad Rugs, several Glass Door Cupboards, Dispense Tables, Whips, English Portmanteaus and Tin Air Tight Boxes.

Also, on the 26th instant, next to (Roman Catholic Chapel,) all the Carved Furniture, such as, Circular and Pier Tables, Side Board, and Cheffoniers, and Screens, Teapoys, Conversation Half Backed, and Reclining Couches, Sets of Dining and Camp Tables, Easy, Arm, and Rocking Chairs, Flower Stands, Cheval Glass, Hatstands, Towel Horses, Card and Sofa Tables, English Bagatelle Board, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Presses and several miscellaneous articles.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from the 21st instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Portable Steam Engine, with its Machinery complete.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 14th October 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE AND SHOP FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 12 a. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Shop in Medow Street, Fort, the Stock in Trade and Shop Furniture, of Mr. DORABJEE COOVERJEE MAJOO, Milliner, closing his business. viz. consisting of Coloured Muslins, Muslin Chintz Mourning Dresses, Petticoats, Gentlemen's Coats, Bonnet Fronts, Fringes, Silk Cotton and Net, Bread and Narrow Laces, Neck Ties of various kinds, Cloaks and Frocks, Glaces, Velvet Silk Mantillas Silk and Cotton Socks and Stockings, Kid Gloves, Hats, Bonnets and Caps, Carpet Foot Stools, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, Silk and Cotton Buttons, Woolen Polkas, Gold Rings Eye Glasses, Studs, Tooth Picks, Pencils, Thimbles, Double and Single Glass Show Cases, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Residence, Malabar Hill, the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages Horses, &c., of John Connon, Esq., the same comprising Rich Cut Glassware, Decanters, &c., handsome Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, best Plated Hot Water Curry Dishes, a Set of Spoons and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, a Set of Shell Pattern Silver Spoons and Forks for 12, Table Cutlery, Bed and Table Linen, Dining, Side, Drawing Room, Pier, Round, Card and Writing Tables, Dining Room, and Drawing Room, Easy, Pridieu, Arm and Folding Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, clothes and Gown Presses, Wardrobe Screens, Camp Cots, four-post Bedstead, Tea Poys, Flower and Hat Stands, Side Board, a sweet toned Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons, Music Stool, a fifteen day ormulo Clock, Book-cases with glass doors, Cheval Glass, Dressing, Bath, and Dispense room Furniture, Cook-room Articles, &c. &c.

At P.M.
(If not previously disposed of.)

A nearly new Hanson, a light Brougham with pole and shaft, suited either for one or two horses,

Catalogues with full particulars will be published, and the Property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

GINGER PRESERVE.

A few Cases just arrived per Steamer from China. Rs. 12 per Case of six Jars.

Bombay, 14th October 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just received new Saddlery ex *Edith Byrne* and *Orissa*, by Wm. Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow, Brass and Plated Gilt Harness, Ladies side Saddles, quilted, with Furniture complete.

Holland Gin in cases of 11 Bottles.
Gents' and Ladies riding Switches.
Oil Cloth Carpets for Floors and Stair Cases.

Ready-made Flannel Coats, &c., Tennent's Beer 50 dozen in Quarts and 50 dozen in Pints, 50 dozen Porter in Quarts and 50 dozen in Pints, 50 dozen Cherry Brandy, 50 dozen Cherry Cordial and 50 dozen Sherry, a Case of Saddlery by Adams of London, 100 dozen Port Wine in Quarts and 100 dozen in Pints by Hunter and Graham, and 25 dozen Cider.

JEWELLERY RECEIVED PER OVERLAND MAIL.

Fancy Gold Brooches.
Gold Bracelets and Earrings.
Gold Necklets.
Ruby and Emerald Rings.
Fancy Albert Chains.
Fancy Cravat Pins.
Fancy Sleeve Links.
Fancy Studs.
Fancy Cravat Rings.

N.B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co, have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 14th October 1863.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY Civil List including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th September 1863, now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Banks.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

Capital One Million Sterling, in 10,000 Shares of £100 Each.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq. (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

London......The Bank of England.
Do. ......The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
Liverpool ......The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
Scotland......The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland ......The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0⅝d.	per Rup.
,, ,, 4 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
,, ,, 3 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
,, ,, 2 do.	2s.	0d.	do.
,, ,, 1 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
On Scotland } On Ireland } On demand...	1s.	11⅝d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum.
do. 9 do. do.	5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do.	5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do.	4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do.	4 do. do

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited.) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 6th Oct. 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

Loans and Discounts.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grant loans on the Security of Government Paper, goods, &c.

Deposits.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September, 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	,,
,, 3 do.	2s.	,,
,, 2 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	,,
,, 1 do.	1s. 11⅝d.	,,
,, On demand } On Scotland do. } On Ireland do. }	1s. 11½d.	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight...	1s. 11½d.	,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 6 months	3 ,,
Do. do. 3 do.	4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st October 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.

Capital Sixty Lakhs of Rupees in 30,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business

Loans and Discounts.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

Cash Credits.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

Fixed Deposits

Subject to one month's notice	3 per cent.	per annum.
Do. three do.	4 do,	do.
Do. six do.	5 do.	do.
Do. twelve do.	6 do.	do.

Commission

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Interest Allowed.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain	3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,,	5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,,	6 ,, ,,

Exchange.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Do.	at 3 do.	2s.	0d.	do.
Do.	at 2 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
Do.	at 1 do.	1s.	11⅝d.	do.
Do.	on Demand do.	1s.	11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ......10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturdays ......10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Manager.

Bombay, 2nd Oct. 1863.

Banks.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE, 80, King William Street, London, E.C.

Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with Limited Liability.

Capital, One Million Sterling.
Subscribed Capital, £500,000.

Court of Directors.

Chairman.

William Patrick Andrew, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways,) 26, Montagu Square, Hyde Park.

Deputy Chairman.

Francis William Russell, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited,) 9, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.
Philip Anstruther, Esq., (late Secretary to the Government of Ceylon, Deputy Chairman of the Bank of Egypt).
Harry Borrodaile, Esq., (late Bombay C. S., Director Cape Town Railway and Dock Company).
Archibald Boyd, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London). Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park.
William Dent, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China).
Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N. S. W.), 22, Rutland Gate, Hyde Park.
Sir John Spencer Login (H. E. I. C. S., late in Political employment in the Punjab), 5, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.
William Mackinnon, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon and Co., Calcutta and Glasgow).
Sir Thomas Herbert Maddock (late President of the Council of India, and Deputy Chairman of the Scinde Railway Company).
Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart, (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland) No. 5, Cleveland Row, St. James' Palace.
Thomas Williams, Esq, (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies).

Auditors.

William Dent, Esq. Bickley, Bromley, Kent.
J. Edmund Anderson, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)
Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Young and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.

Bankers in London.

The Bank of England.—The Union Bank of London.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

Manager.

T. G. Craig, Esq.

In India.

Neale Porter, Esq., Managing Director.

Branches.

Bombay ......A. Mackintosh, Esq., Acting Manager.
Kurrachee ......H. I. Lee, Esq., Acting Manager.

Branches to be opened at Lahore, Umritsur, and Delhi.

Agents at Calcutta and Madras.
The Oriental Bank Corporation.

THE Acting Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the following rates, viz.:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
4 ,,	at 2s. 0¼d.	,,
3 ,,	at 2s. 0d.	,,
2 ,,	at 1s. 11⅞d.	,,
1 ,,	at 1s. 11⅝d.	,,
On Demand	at 1s. 11½d.	,,

Discounts and Loans.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

Deposits.

On current account balances, interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on sums not under Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000, and on balances over Rs. 50,000 as may be agreed on. On fixed deposits subject to

	Interest is allowed at the rate of
3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.
6 ,,	5 ,, ,,
12 ,,	6 ,, ,,

To constituents requiring the Bank's Drafts on England, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with; and the undersigned will be happy to give any further information as to the rules and rates of business.

A. MACKINTOSH, Acting Manager.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 26th September 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs Rupees in 40,000 *Shares of Rs.* 150 *each.*

Board of Directors.

Hon'ble ARTHUR. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher Cooper & Co.)
DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq
CASSUMBHOY NATHOOBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.

Deposit.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Account	2 per cent.
Deposit for 3 months certain	3 ,,
,, 6 ,,	5 ,,
,, 12 ,,	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

Advances.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Commission.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours......10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Saturdays......10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Bombay, 1st October 1863.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે ટરેડીગ એડ બેનકીગ આશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital, Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 *Shares, of Rupees* 200 *each, with power to increase.*

Board of Directors.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.

Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

THE ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.		
Do. 4	Do.	4	Do.
Do. 6	Do.	5	Do.
Do. 12	Do.	6	Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

No. 9, Church Lane, Forto, Bombay, 15th Sept. 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Exchange.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0½d.	per Rupee
Do. ,, at 3 ,,	at 2s. 0d.	,,
Do. ,, Demand } Do. Scotland } Do. Ireland }	1s. 11½d.	,,
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 11½d.	,,

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six month's sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

Deposits.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight	3 ,,
Do. 6 ,,	4 ,,
Do. 12 ,,	5 ,,

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realisation should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854.

Paid-up-Capital.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
Reserve Fund.—Francs 8,940,163 (£357,606.)
Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbo (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, *Military Square.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

Exchange.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	2s. 0d.	,,
On Demand	1s. 11½d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2·57 cts.	,,
3 Do. Do.	,, 2·54 ,,	,,
On Demand	,, 2·53 ,,	,,

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 2nd October 1863.

Banks.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Established in India, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office...... London.

Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Edinburgh and Sydney.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
,, 4 do.	2s. 0¼d.
,, 3 do.	2s. 0d.
,, 2 do.	1s. 11⅞d.
,, 1 do.	1s. 11⅝d.
,, On demand	1s. 11½d.
Circular Notes	1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent,

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondes should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes, of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.

Bombay, 1st September 1863.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000 divided into 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

DIRECTORS.

Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq., (Chairman). Pranjeevundass Hurjeevundass, Esq., Balwuntrow Bhicajee Dhowlay, Esq., and Hurrychund Hurryshunkerjee, Esq.

The business of the above-named Company will be commenced from the 14th instant, at No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort.—Dated this 7th day of October 1863.

BHICOO BABAJEE & Co., Managers.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	,,
3 Do.	at 2s.	,,
2 Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	,,
1 Do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11½d.	,,

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.	
Do. 6 do.	5	,,
Do. 12 do.	6	,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

Bombay, 17th August 1863.

Business Announcements.

LONDON HOUSE.

Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

T. B. & Co, have received per Mr. A. C. Thornhill the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Gold Brooches, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Necklets, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Earrings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Alberts and Neck Chains, Lockets, Keys, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings, Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains, Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years. Rs. 225.
Do. Do. Do. second class. Rs. 200.
Best made Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years Rs. 90.
Do. Do. Do. second class. Rs. 75.
Gold Hunting Watches, by John Jones, 338 Strand, London. Rs. 185.
Do. Do. Do. second class. Rs. 175.
Silver Hunting Watches, by John Jones. Rs. 80.
Do. Do. Do. second class. Rs. 65.
Best made Gold Hunting Lever Watches, by Benoit, warranted. Rs. 85.
Do. Do. Do. second class. Rs. 75.
Best made Silver Hunting Lever by Benoit. Rs. 40.
Do. Do. Do. second class. Rs. 35.
Best made Gold Levers, by Petee. Rs 60.
Do. Do. Do. second class. Rs. 55.
Best made Silver Watches, by Peteck. Rs. 35.
Do. Do. Do. second class. Rs. 30.
Geneva Watches, Gold and Silver, by other makers from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
Railway Time Keepers,
Ladies' Gold, Silver, and Gilt, Waist Buckles.
Large assortment Palinquin Carriage Clocks, from Rs. 30 to 60.
Round Tent Clocks, to go in any possition, 3½ inch in diameter. Rs. 25.
Ladies and Gentleman's Dressing Cases.
Gentleman's Canteens, with Goblets, Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.
Musical Cigar-holders, a very pretty article.
Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Meerschaum, and Brier Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Perpetual Calenders, Paper Weights, Silver Salt and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c. &c.
Ladies' Companions in mother-o'pearl from 10 to 25.
Ivory Pencil Cases, with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies' Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, Perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, Paper Machie goods in great variety.
American Flycatchers.
Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. Musical Boxes of the very best make with Drums and Bells, selected by Mr. A. C. Thornhill when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

Knight Templar Suits. Rs. 30.
Royal Arch do. Rs. 30.
Master Masons Apron. Rs. 15.
Do. ,, Sash. Rs. 15.
Rose Croix Jewels. Rs. 10.
German Silver Kt. T. Star in case. Rs. 20.
Kt. T. Pattee Cross. Rs. 10.
Royal Arch Border Locket Jewels. Rs. 30.
Kt. of Malta Cross white Enamel. Rs. 15.
Pearl Mark Jewels Silver Hangings and case. Rs. 14.
Ribbon from 1½ to 2½ inches, Skins, Rosette, Tassells, &c.

Terms—Cash.

Owing to a large amount in our Books unpaid, all orders in future must be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, otherwise they will not be attended to.

European Assistant wanted.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

Business Announcements.

JACOB AND COMPANY.

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, foot-tub and hip baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

	Rs.	
Best Treble Balls	5	0
Do. Double do.	3	12
Do. Youth's do.	3	0
Do. do. do.	1	8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats	11	0
Do. Malacca, do. do.	8	0
Do. Men's Mato No. 1 do.	5	0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.		
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled	6	8
Do. Boys' do. various prices.		

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.

TILL OR DRAWERS size 2½ and 2¾ in., each......Rs.	10	0
CUPBOARD. STRAIGHT; *To screw on Flat.* CUT; *To let in Flush.* 3, 3½ & 4, ins. ea...	10	8
BOX OR CHEST. 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each......Rs. 11 to	12	0
PAD LOCKS, 2¼, 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each...... ,, 14 to	17	0
SAFE with Patent Locks......Rs.	175	0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES.

Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.

CASH BOXES.

Toilet — 6 long,	3½ wide,	2⅞ deep	......each...Rs.	18	0
No. 00 — 7½ ,,	4¼ ,,	3 ,,	...... ,, ...	20	0
No. 1 — 9 ,,	5½ ,,	3½ ,,	...... ,, ...	21	0
No. 2 — 9¾ ,,	6 ,,	3¾ ,,	...... ,, ...	23	0
No. 3 — 10½ ,,	6 ,,	4 ,,	...... ,, ...	25	0
No. 4 — 12 ,,	7 ,,	5 ,,	...... ,, ...	28	0
No. 5 — 13 ,,	8 ,,	5½ ,,	...... ,, ...	32	0

PAPER BOXES.

No. 1 — 14½ long,	9 wide,	5⅞ deep	......each...Rs.	25	0
No. 2 — 15½ ,,	9½ ,,	6½ ,,	...... ,, ...	28	0
No. 3 — 17½ ,,	10½ ,,	7¼ ,,	...... ,, ...	33	0
No. 4 — 19 ,,	12½ ,,	7½ ,,	...... ,, ...	39	0

DEED BOXES.

No. 1 — 13⅞ long,	9½ wide,	8⅞ deep	......each...Rs.	23	0
No. 3 — 16⅞ ,,	12½ ,,	11 ,,	...... ,, ...	30	0
No. 6 — 23⅞ ,,	16½ ,,	16½ ,,	...... ,, ...	45	0

FLAT DEED BOXES.

No. 3 — 16⅞ long,	12½ wide,	6 deep	......each...Rs.	32	0

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL, LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.

The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES, and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kind
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums Bells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES and of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Insurances, &c.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.

For particulars apply to
LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720, for Insuring; BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT,

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives for Granting Annuities and Endowments,

and for

GUARANTEEING THE FIDELITY OF PERSONS FILLING SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

Head Offices 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.

And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

POSITION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

The Accumulated assets exceed	£ 700,000
The Subscribed Capital	£ 500,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds...	£ 280,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses paid to Claimants exceed	£1,200,000

The New Business is progressing at the rate of about £40,000, per annum in Premiums.

Chief Offices for Western India.
Bruce Lane, Bombay.

Local Board of Management.

The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
E. P. Repton, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Kelly and Hore), Solicitor.

Medical Officer.

James Vaughan, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.

Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bankers.

The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

Secretary.

C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE COMPANY.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE OF LIFE.

Are lower than those required by other first class offices transacting Indian business, and are as follows for the assurance of Rs. 1000 with Profits, the premiums for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	a	Rs.	as	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	8	19	9	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	8	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	10	0	4	9	1
50	38	3	0	5	13	6	33	6	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	4	0	8	5	8

Example.—*An Officer, aged* 30 *next Birthday, may secure Rupees* 10,000 *to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs.* 220 *half-yearly, or Rs.* 38-15-4 *monthly to this Company: or on the without-profit scale, Rupees* 200 *half-yearly, or Rupees* 35-6-8 *monthly.*

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have from the 1st instant been very materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust where security is required for their integrity.

Proposals are at present forwarded to Calcutta for decision, and no applications are entertained from persons in the receipt of less than £500 per annum.

Annuities, &c., granted on very favourable terms, and every description of Life Assurance business transacted Full particulars together with Forms and Instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance or Guarantee, or to purchase Annuities or Endowments will be forwarded free to any part of India on application being made to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, 12th October, 1863.

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